THE BOMBAY COURIER.

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VOL. XLI.] SATURDAY, 27 APRIL, 1833. [NO. 2236.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the PEACE will be held at my office on Monday next, the 29th Instant, at 12 o'Clock, noon.

J. LITTLE,
Actg. Clerk of the Peace.

BOMBAY,
TOWN HALL,
25th April, 1833.

THE COMMITTEE of the AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY of WESTERN INDIA, beg to give notice, that their usual Meeting will be held on Tuesday, the 21st of May next, at the Rooms of the Native Education Society on the Esplanade, at the hour of Eleven C'clock in the forenoon, when prizes will be awarded and distributed to those who produce the best specimens of Mangoes, and such other Fruits and Vegetables, as may be in season.

JOHN VAUPELL,
Secretary.

BOMBAY,
AGR. AND HORT.
SOCIETY'S OFFICE,
24th April, 1833.

اشتہار

بتاریخ ۲۱ مي و راہ آیندہ بروز سہ شنبہ مجلس زراعات و باغات ہندوستان مغرب بوقت ساعت یازدہ موافق معمول بجانب میدان کانپ ورخانہ نیتو یہ وکیسن سوسیتی خواہد نشست وفہوہ انبہ و دیگر میوہ و ترکاری کہ در فصل حال می شود تیار کردہ بنمایند و او جان واپل سکرتار

تاریخ ۲۴ اپریل ۱۸۳۳

પશ્ચમ હિંદુસ્થાનાંતીલ બાગાંઈત વ જીરાઈત મંડળીચો ક્યા મેટી ખબર દેતાહેત કી ત્યાંચી શિરસ્તે પ્રમાણે સભા મંગળવારી પુઢલે મે મહિન્યાચ્યા એકવીસાવે તારિખેસ કાપાવરીલ હૈંદશાલા મંડલીચે ઘરાંત દોન પ્રહરી અકરા વાજતાં હોઈલ તેવ્હાં યા ઋતુંતી ત્યા બાંગલ્યા માસલ્યાચી શાકભાજી વ ફળફળાવળ વ આંબે જે કોણી તેથે આણિતીલ ત્યાસ ઇનામ ઠરાવીલ વ દેતીલ મુક્રામ મુંબ ઈચ્યા બાગાઈત વ જિરાઈત મંડળી ચા કારખાના તારિખ ૨૦ એપ્રિ ન ૧૮૩૩

જાન વાપલ શાકેબ સીટનીવીશ શેટી

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular, the goods, chattels, rights, and credits of DORABJEE MUNCHERJEE BENAJEE, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to JEHANGEER DORABJEE, only Son of the said deceased; all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 18th day of April, 1833.

J. P. LARKINS,
PROCTOR.

જાહેર ખબર

મરનાર દોરાબજી મંનચેરજી ખનાજી શ્રી ચુમબજ્જનો રેહવાશી હતો તેહનાં શરવે માલ મીલકતનો અખતીઆર લેવા શાકુ શ્રી ચુમબજ્જની જુદીકેતરની ક્રુપ રીમ ફોરટમો જાંહાંગીર દોરાબજી એમ મરનારનો એખલોજ છોકરોછે તેણે અરજ કીદીછેજે મહેને મલે—એ વાશતે શરવે લોકો જેકોઇ હેનાં ભાબશતા હોએ તેહો ણને જાહેર થાએ—તારીખ ૧૮ મી આપ રેલ ૧૮૩૩ *

જે—પી—લારકીનશ વકીલ

ISLAND OF ST. HELENA.

NOTICE—For the information of those persons, Citizens of the United States of America.—WILLIAM CARROL, Merchant and Ship Agent at the Island of St. Helena, hath been appointed by the President of the United States of America at the City of Washington, on the 4th day of February A. D. 1831, under the Hand and Official Seal of the Secretary of State of the United States of America, as CONSULAR COMMERCIAL AGENT for that Island, with all the privileges and authorities of right, appertaining to that appointment.

WILLIAM CARROL begs also to inform Captains of Ships calling at St. Helena, that they may be furnished with whatever they can possibly require at the shortest notice, and on the most moderate terms.

BENGAL CAMP EQUIPAGE.

MESSRS. IVES AND CO. of Futteh-Ghur, Contractors to Government for Camp Equipage for the Ajmeer Magazine, &c. beg to inform the Gentlemen of the Civil and Military Services of the Bombay Presidency, that they will be most happy to supply Camp Equipage of every description at the shortest possible notice.

Messrs. Ives and Co. avail themselves of this opportunity to state, that they had the honor of manufacturing at their Factory Futteh-Ghur, the present Durbar Tents of the Right Honorable the Earl of Clare, and which have been so highly admired. Any orders forwarded to Messrs. Ives and Co. at Futteh-Ghur will be strictly attended to, pledging themselves that not only the very best materials and workmanship shall be given, but every care taken to forward them at the least possible expense.

Each Tent accompanied with a Certificate.

I, HUNSARAZ HURRYDAS, do hereby give notice to the Public, that my Son CURSUNDAZ, 18 years old, has left my House, and not being in his proper mind should he contract any debt or pass any writing, the same will be null and void.

HUNSARAZ HURRYDASS.
Bombay, 26th April, 1833.

હંશરાજ હરીદાશ ખબર આપેછેકે અમારો દીકરો કરશંનદાશ વરશ ૧૮ નો છે તે બદપ્રેલી થઈછે એ મારા ગરમાંથી નીકલી ગએછે તેની અકલ ઠેકાંણે નથી તેથી ગણી બદપ્રેલી કરેછે તેને કો એ ઉધાર આપશો કે તેને પાશેથી કરકબાંને કાંઇ લખાવી લેશે તે શરવે રદછે તથા બાતલછે—તારીખ ૨૬ મી આપરેલ શંને ૧૮૩૩ *

હંશરાજ હરીદાશ

SECOND CALCUTTA LOTTERY of 1833.

A few Tickets in the above Lottery, are for sale at the Office of DADABHOY and MUNCHERJEE PESTON- Rs. each.

bay, 27th April, 1833.

VISRAM DEWRAZ, will sell by Public Auction, at the Old Bunder, on Monday the 29th Instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. a pleasure Boat of 12 Tons, complete with Masts, Sails, and Stores, &c. belonging to NATHOO MOOLJEE.

Bombay, 27th April, 1833.

MESSRS. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, on Wednesday next, the 1st May, the following valuable articles of fresh Perfumery from A. ROWLAND and Co. 20, Hatton Garden, imported per "*Triumph*," to which they particularly invite public attention, viz.

For the *growth* and *preservation* of the HAIR, ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL. This oil is composed of *vegetable ingredients*, which prevent the *hair* falling off, or turning *grey* to the latest period of *life*, and produces a thick *growth* on *Bald places*, also *whiskers, mustachios*, &c.; it removes the *Scurf* easily and pleasantly, and makes the *Hair* beautifully *soft, curly* and *glossy*.

For the *Skin* and *Complexion*,
ROWLAND'S KALYDOR.

This beautiful *production*, entirely eradicates, *Pimples, Spots, Redness*, and all *Cutaneous Eruptions; produces* a delicate *white and soft skin*, and affords immediate *Relief* in cases of *Sun Burns, Stings* of *Insects*, or any *inflamation*. To Gentlemen after *shaving*, it allays the *irritating* and *smarting pain*, and makes the *skin smooth and pleasant*—warranted perfectly innocent, to the most delicate *Lady* or *Infant*.

For realizing beautiful Teeth. Rowland's O'Donto, *or Pearl Dentifrice*, a Vegetable white powder.

This *powder* is a never failing *remedy* for every *disease*, to which the *Teeth* and *Gums* are liable; it removes *decayed spots*, prevents the *Teeth* being discolored or becoming *loose*, and realizes a beautiful *set* of *pearly teeth*.

Rowland's Essence of Tyre, or Imperial Dye, for changing *Red* or *Grey Hairs, Whiskers, Mustachios*, &c. to *Black or Brown*.

Nesbit Lane, April 27th, 1833.

ON Wednesday next, the 1st May, Messrs. FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the undermentioned Goods recently imported, viz.

Lady's Hunting, Military, and Hussar Saddles, sets of Head Stall Reins, Snaffle Bridles, Saddle Cloths, spare Girths, round and flat Martingales, Black Staff Bridles and Breast Plates, Brass Mounted Buggy Harness, Stirrup Leathers, Coffee Mills of different sizes, Hand Bellows, Gilt Watch Key's, Sets of Tooth Brushes, Nail Ditto, Japan'd Tea Trays, Curry Combs, Horse Brushes, Jams and Jellies, Bottled Fruits, English Shooting Shoes, Walking and Dress ditto.

At Noon any Horses, Cattle, or Carriages that may offer.

SALE by Public Auction, on Monday, the 13th of May 1833—Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co. will submit for sale by Public Auction, the Choice and Elegant Household Furniture, Plate, Plated Ware, Glass, and Porcelain, Carriages and Horses, the property of Charles A. West Esq. breaking up his Establishment; at his Residence at Mazagon, immediately opposite to the Mount.

The sale will take place at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon, and the property to be on view from Friday the 10th Proximo, when Catalogues may be had.

This very superior assortment of Articles, to which Frith, Bomanjee and Co. invite public attention, comprizes handsome Silver Spoons, Forks, Desert Knives and Forks, and other Table requisites; splendid Plated Epergne and Plated Dish Covers, (quite new) rich Damask Table Linnen, handsome Porcelain Dinner, Breakfast, Tea, and Desert services, Table Shades, Cruet, Liquor, and Pickle Frames, six Light Lustres, elegant Four Light Grecian Lamp with Argand burners, Wall-shades, Vase Lamps, Rich Crimson Damask Ottoman, with Couches and Foot Stools "*en suite*," Dining Card and Pembroke Tables, Dining and Drawing Room Chairs, a Grand Piano Forte by "Stoddart," made expressly for this Country. Bed and Dressing Room Furniture, two neat Palanquins.

A Handsome London built Barouche, and a pair of powerful well matched Candahar Horses, a Shigrampo with a pair of handsome Arab Horses; a single Horse Ditto, with Horse and Harness; an excellent Stanhope and Harness by Walter and Whitehurst, and a handsome Buggy Horse, 14½ hands high and six years old; and, if not previously disposed of by private contract, a temporary Bungalow erected in the Compound.

SALE BY AUCTION OF SUPERIOR COTTON GOODS.

MESSRS. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co. will submit for public sale at their Rooms, on Wednesday next, the 1st of May, the following choice assortment of *Manchester Goods*, viz. Jeannette, India Jeans of various qualities, Ship Drills, Satteens, colored and white Mole-skins,—Cantoons, Thicksetts, and mock Quiltings for *waiscoats*. The above will be sold by the *yard*, in lots of one *piece: no reserve*.

Nesbit Lane, April 26th, 1833.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all ZOROASTRIANS, that a Goojrathee Catechism adapted to the capacity of young Children, is now being printed at the Bombay Hulkaru Press, which is divided into two Parts. It is entitled "RAHNUMAYA MUJDIASNEE" (i. e. a Guide to the Mujdiasnians) The first part treats of the knowledge of God, his Prophets, his Laws, and his Commands, the second, contains a variety of useful admonitions to young Children. The work will be published on the 2nd Proximo. The price per copy "*ready cash*" is one rupee. Application to be made at the Bombay Courier and Hulkaru Office.

Bombay, 26th April, 1833.

જાહેર ખબર

શરવે જરથોશતીઓને ખબર દીધાંથી આપીએચજે શ્રી ચુમબજ્જનાં કુલકાકુંતથા વરતમાંનનાં બાપાખાંનાંમો ભચાંવોને વાશતે જવાબ શવાલની એક નાંધલી આશરે ૬૦ શકાની ચોપડી નાંમે રેહનુંમાએ મજદીઅશની જઆને માજદીઅશનીઓને રાહનો બતાવનાંર હવે નાંમે તજઆર થાજ્જેઅને તે ચોપડીનાં લાગ બે દીધાંછે તે મધે લાગ પેહલો ખોદાને તથા પેગંમબરને પીછાંનવો તથા દીન જરથોશતીનાં હોકમ પરમાંણે જરુરીઆત પરજોનાંછે તથા લાગ બીજા મધે મણીએક શીખાંમણો નોછે એ ચોપડી તારીખ ૨ જી આવતા મહીનાંની લરેશપતવારને દીને ખરીત નીકલશે અને હેનો ભાવ દર ચોપડી એકનો રૂ ૧) ઠરાવીઆછે જે શાકેબોને જેજ્જએતો શ્રી ચુમબજ્જ કુલકાકુંતથા ફોરીઅર આદીશમોથી રૂપીઆ ૧ રોકડો મોકલીને મંગાવી લીએ—તા ૨૫ મી આપરેલ ૧૮૩૩

SALE by Auction.—BECK AND CO. on Tuesday next, 30th Instant, will sell off by Public Outcry chiefly without limit, the following collection of Goods, viz. A great variety of cut and plain Glass Ware-consisting of Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Wine Coolers, Finger Cups, Pint and Quart Decanters, Butter Pots, Fruit Dishes &c., Cruit and Liquor Frames, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, Argand Lamps, Plated Single and Double Branch Wall Shades, Hanging and Cabin Lamps, Signal Lanterns, Oil Burners, Table and Pocket Cutlery, about 150 dozen of French Claret, a few dozens of Sherry and other Wines and Liquors, a variety of useful Houshold Furniture, and at 1 P. M. among other Vehicles and Horses, (if not privately sold before hand) a commodious well built Bengal Shigram with a strong serviceable Horse—after which will be sold in a Godown oppposite Cursetjee Eduljee Sons, to close the account, 45 Hogsheads of Genuine *Hodgson's Pale Ale*, &c. deserving the notice of Families and others wishing to lay in a stock at a *dirt* cheap rate.

Forbes Street, 27th April, 1833.

PERFUMERY, Wines, &c., for public sale BECK & CO., on Tuesday the 7th Prox. will dispose of by public outcry, an Invoice of sundry Europe Goods recently imported, comprising chiefly as follows:—viz. Windsor Soap, Lavender Water, Dentrifice, Hair Powder, Powder Puffs, Tooth, Nail, and Hair Brushes, Sedleitz and Soda Powders, Aromatic Vinegar, Macassar Oil, Essence of Ginger and Peppermint, Lemonade Powders, Lozenges of sorts, &c., &c. 60 dozens of Port, 100 do. of Sherry, and 40 do. of English Claret.—N. B. The above goods will be put up in small lots to suit the convenience of intending purchasers, and "as short accounts make long friends," the terms will be ready money.

Forbes Street, 27th April, 1833.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, No. XIX of the Oriental Sporting Magazine.

GUNS BY PURDY.

FOR Sale—One double barrelled percussion Gun, *made to order*, with spare main and sear Springs, &c. with apparatus complete, in Mahogany and Leather cases, price, Rupees 800.

Two Ditto, Ditto, with apparatus complete, in Mahogany cases, each—Rs. 700.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. GILDER and Co. Apollo Street.

Bombay, 27th April, 1833.

FOR SALE,

AT the Godowns of Messrs. ROGER DE FARIA AND CO. the following WINES:—

Lisbon Wine in Pipes, at	Rs. 200	per pipe.
Ditto, in Quarter Casks, at	,, 50	each.
Ditto, in Fifths, at..	,, 40	,,
Very old rich Lisbon of Mellow and high flavour, at.....	,, 300	per pipe.
Ditto, in half Pipes, at..	,, 150	each.
Ditto, in Quarter Casks, at	,, 75	,,
Old Carcavellos Wine, in extra large Pipes, at	,, 300	per pipe.
Ditto, in Quarter Casks, at	,, 70	each.
Old Teneriffe Wine, at..	,, 200	per pipe.
Choice Old Madeira Wine of superior flavour, in Quarter Casks, at....	,, 100	each.
Old Lisbon Wine in Bottles, at....	,, 10	per dozen.
Old Carcavellos in Bottles, at....	,, 10	,,

Bombay, 27th April, 1833.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER AND CO. 100 Hhds. of Bass and Co's. Pale Ale, October Brewing, just landed from the *Caledonia;* likewise daily expected per Ship *Gipsey* from Liverpool, 100 Hhds. of Hodgson, and Co's. Pale Ale, and 150 Hhds. of Allsop and Son's Pale Ale of October Brewing. Parties or Regimental Messes requiring the same, are requested to make early application, which will be promptly attended to.

Bombay, 27th April, 1833.

HODGSON AND CO'S. Pale Ale, Bottled in December last, for sale in lots of not less than 6 Dozen each, at Rupees six per Dozen.

Apply at the Godowns of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER AND CO.

Bombay, 27th April, 1833.

ON Sale at the Godowns of DIROM CARTER & Co. "Old Tom" in 2 dozen, Cases at Rupees 25 per dozen.

TERMS, CASH.

Bombay, 27th April, 1833.

NOTICE to Regimental Messes. A supply of HODGSON AND CO'S. Pale Ale, *October Brewing*, is expected shortly by the *Cumbrian*, Capt. BLYTH. Orders for the same with reference for payment in Bombay at Rs. 110 per Hhd. will be promptly attended to by CURSETJEE COWASJEE at his office in Dady's Buildings.

Bombay, 27th April, 1833.

FOR Sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND CO., the following Wines, viz.

Sherry Wine, from Pitman Hullock and Co. in half Chests, at Rs. 20 per Dozen.

Ditto.....do. in quarter do. at..... Rs. 20 do. do.

Ditto, from Charles Bell, in half Chests, at Rs. 18 do. do.

Ditto..... do. in Pints, in cases of 6 doz. each..... Rs. 12 do. do. Pints.

Ditto in Butts of 120 Gallons each, and Hhds. Rs. 600 do. Hhd.

London Particular Madeira in Pipes.

"Destournel Cos Medoc first Claret," landed from the *Albion*, in cases of one and three dozens each, at Rs. 20 per Dozen.

Terms—Cash, and Parties out of Bombay to apply thro' their Agents at the Presidency.

Bombay, 27th April, 1833.

NOTICE.—HOARE, HIBBERT and Co's. Beer, bottled here in November and December last, for Sale at 6 Rupees per dozen, in quantities of not less than 6 dozens.

Alsopp's and Bass' Pale Ale in Hhds. Price 100 Rupees.

Apply at the Godowns of ADAM SKINNER and Co.

Dady's Buildings, Bombay, 27th April, 1833

ON SALE, at the GODOWNS of MESSRS. REMINGTON AND CO., the following Wines of superior quality, from Messrs. TODD and BOSANQUET:—

Claret 2d Growth.... Rs. 30 per doz.

Pale Sherry..... " 26 per doz.

R. and Co. will register all orders for the above Wines to be supplied, whenever the stock may be expended from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for Individuals and Regimental Messes. The Shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

FOR SALE at the GODOWNS of Messrs. REMINGTON and Co. superior *Phelan's* highly flavoured *Claret*, as before announced, at Rs. 20 per dozen, in cases of 3 dozen each.

Bombay, 27th April, 1833.

TO BE LET,

A COMMODIOUS upper roomed House with out-houses, stabling, &c. situated at Bycullah, next to Doctor Milne's Apply to HEERJEE NOWROWJEE, or. to CURSETJEE MANECKJEE, in the Fort.

Bombay, 27th April, 1833.

TO BE LET—The well known airy House situated on the Beach of Back Bay, recently vacated by Dr. Palmer; also a commodious upper roomed Bungalow on the Mount, which was occupied by Dr. Macleod. For particulars apply to DHACKJEE DADAJEE.

TO be Let, the House at Mazagon, recently vacated by Capt. D. G. Duff. Upper part of a House, No. 4, in Military Square.

The House at Mazagon, recently vacated by Lieut. Colonel Fearon.

Apply to CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Thucker PURSHOTUMDASS HURJEEWUNDASS, has contracted with Shaw SHEEPAW HURDOW, to purchase a piece or parcel of Ground, situate without the Town Walls on the Breach Candy road, and in the neighbourhood of the ground belonging to Assaw Beebee; if any person or persons having any claims, demands, mortgage, or inheritable right, he, she, or they, are hereby requested to make the same known to the said PURCHASER at the House of Hurjeewun Jeevundass, within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else he, she, or they, will be precluded therefrom—Dated 27th April, 1833.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર આથી આપીએ એ જે ઠકર પરશોતંમદાશ હરજીવંનદાશે જમી ન નો ઠકઠો એક શાકા શીપા હરદો પાશે થી વેચાતો લેવાનુ શાટુ ઝીધુંછે તે શ્રી બાકારઠોટ માકાલખશમીનાં રશતા ઉપર તથા આશાં ઝીઝીની જમીનની પડોશ માંછે એ ઉપર હરએક લોક અથવા લો ઠોનાં દાવાઓ અથવા માંગણુ અથવા ગીરવી દાવો અથવા વારશો પોચતો હોએ તો આજથી દીન ૧૪ ની મુદતમો ખરીદ દારને હરજીવંન જીવંનદાશનાં ધેકરમો જા હર પકરે મુદતપઢી ઠોઇનો દાવો ઠકબુલ ઠક રશે નઠી—તા. ૨૭ મી આપરેલ ૧૮૩૩ ❀

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FOR SALE,—The BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC for the present Year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published.

The above Work has been printed on both English Royal, and China paper. The price of the former six, and the latter five rupees per Copy.

Courier Office, 27th April, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,

THE Ship HINDOOSTAN, of 362 Tons, JOHN PATTISON, Commander; will leave this with all dispatch.—Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Dady's Buildings, 27th April, 1833.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

THE fine New Ship ALIQUIS, 671 Tons, Register, Captain JOHN McFEE.—Has two cabins disengaged, and will positively sail on the 10th Proximo. For passage please apply to Messrs. DUNCAN GIBB AND CO. where plans may be seen.

Dady's Buildings, No. 4.

GENERAL ORDERS,

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 16th April, 1833.

No 183.—The following appointment is made:—

Regiment of artillery.

Lieutenant G. Hutt, to be adjutant to the golundauze battalion, *vice* Rowan proceeded to Europe.—Date of appointment, 7th April 1833.

No 184.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed:—

Lieutenant O. Poole of the 9th regiment native infantry, to act as brigade major at Sholapoor, during the absence of lieutenant Wyllie, on leave.

Bombay Castle, 17th April, 1833.

No. 185.—Lieutenant C. B. Morton of the 10th regiment native infantry, is allowed a furlough to to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

No 186.—Ensign R. W. Horne of the 8th regiment native infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 18th April, 1833.

No. 187,—Messrs. John George Forbes and Henry John Willoughby are admitted to the service in conformity with their appointments by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as cadets of infantry on this establishment.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 8th April 1833.

No. 188.—The following appointment is made:—

16th Regiment native infantry.

Lieutenanl S. Landon, quarter master and interpreter in Hindoostanee, to be interpreter also in the Mahratta language.—Date of appointment 6th March 1833.

No. 189.—Lieutenant Leslie is permitted to resign the adjutancy of the 3rd troop, horse artillery, and lieutenant Lechmere is appointed to succeed him, as adjutant to that troop.

No. 190.—In modification of paragraph 3rd of government general order No. 412, under date the 1st November 1832, and with reference to the latter part of the government general order, No. 211, dated the 26th May 1831, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to announce that the control of the quarter master general in respect to barrack and office furniture is not applicable to the presidency, where these articles will require to be countersigned by the town major, who will be furnished by the barrack master with the returns hitherto transmitted by the latter officer to the quarter master general.

Bombay Castle, 19th April 1833.

No. 191.—The following appointments are made:—

Ordnance department.

Sub-conductor William Southern to be conductor, *vice* Benjamin Goodall proceeded to England.—Date of appointment, 16th Jany. 1833.

Quarter master serjeant Thomas Gibbs to be subconductor, *vice* Southern promoted.—Ditto ditto.

No. 192.—The furlough to sea granted to lieutenant M. F. Willoughby, of the regiment of artillery under date the 9th April 1832, for the benefit of his health, is extended for a further period of twelve months, on the same account.

No. 193.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to modify article VI. section V. of the medical code of regulations to the extent that superintending surgeons be required thereby to make only one tour of inspection during the year.

It is however to be clearly understood that the medical board have authority in particular cases, when they may consider it necessary, to order a second or even a third visit, in the year, to any station, by the superintending surgeon.

Bombay Castle, 22nd April, 1833.

No. 194.—Captain G. P. LeMessurier of the 14th regiment native infantry, has returned to his duty, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 2nd April 1833.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Gov. in Council,
C. NORRIS, *Chief Sec.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 24th April, 1833.

Mr. J. M. Davies, assistant to the revenue commissioner' is allowed leave of absence for one month from the 1st instant, to proceed to Belgaum, for the benefit of his health.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Gov. in Council,
JOHN BAX, *Sec. to Govt.*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th April, 1833.

The Bight Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to announce that the native judge of Tannah has been allowed three months leave of absence from his station, on sick certificate.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Gov. in Council,
JOHN BAX, *Sec. to Govt.*

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th April, 1833.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit the reverend D. Young, A. M. chaplain of Kirkee, to proceed to Malcolm Pett on sick certificate, and to be absent from his station for a period of one month.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Gov. in Council,
JOHN BAX, *Sec. to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22nd April, 1833.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following promotion, vizt:—

Mr. Midshipman Henry C. Boulderson to be lieutenant.—Date of commission, 27th December 1832.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Gov. in Council,
JOHN BAX, *Sec. to Govt.*

SEPARATE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd April, 1833.

Mr. E. Baber has permission to visit the presidency, to pass the ensuing examination.

Bombay Castle, 24th April, 1833.

Mr. T. Ogilvy has permission to remain at the presidency for a further period of one month, on sick certificate.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Gov in Council,
C. NORRIS, *Chief Sec.*

ECCLESIASTICAL FEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—Observing a long article in Wednesday's Gazette on the subject of Baptismal Fees, sanctioned by the late orders of Government, I beg through the medium of your paper to offer a short reply. I shall say nothing of the spirit in which it is written, as this speaks for itself, but the whole argument and matter of complaint is grounded upon an *untruth*. On account of the author of the article I should not think it worth my while to make any reply; but I am anxious lest the public, from being uncontradicted should [illegible] impression upon the Public mind. Before I proceed however, courtesy requires me to explain myself by saying that I do not believe that the author of the article in question would wilfully state that which is false. I am willing to believe that he was himself mistaken as to the facts before him. But surely Mr. Editor you will agree with me that he ought to have informed himself well on the subject before he ventured upon a long tirade against the Chaplains of this Presidency, on account of a Government Order which he has either mistaken or misrepresented, and with the issuing and procuring of which the Chaplains had no more to do than himself. But to come at once to the point. The writer states that "they forbid the young infant from approaching the maternal bosom of the Church until the parents have paid the suckling fee of thirty Rupees." Now this statement is utterly untrue, for if the parties attend on Sundays either before or after Divine Service, no fee whatever is charged; the parties themselves make the fee by calling upon the Chaplain for his services at irregular times. The simple fact is that it is *not any part of the duty of the Clergy*, either according to the custom of the Church *in England*, or according to the orders of Government in India, that they should attend during the days of the week to administer the Sacraments. It is no more a Chaplain's duty to attend every day of the week to baptise, than it is his duty to administer the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, or to preach a Sermon every day. The writer may find fault with this if he pleases, *but such are the actual customs and practices* of the Church at home, and they have the assent of the Government here.

The case of the Medical man which he brings forward, is not at all parallel; for it is not in any man's power to choose the particular days on which he or his Children shall fall sick. But I will suppose a case in order *to make* the two cases parallel, and then it will be seen in an instant that the whole argument turns the other way. Suppose it were unavoidable that there should be a certain average quantity of sickness in a man's family during the year, but that he himself had the power (without the slightest additional injury to himself or family) to choose on what particular days he or his children should fall sick. In this case I have no hesitation in saying that Government, out of consideration for their Medical Officers, would issue orders that their Services should be required on certain appointed days and on none other. Now, although this is only a supposititious case with respect to the Medical Officers, it is the real case with respect to the Chaplains; for there is not the slightest difficulty or hardship whatever in bringing children on the Sabbath day for Baptism, while it is more conformable to the rules and Canons of the Church. There is however one case which *is quite* parallel, and this is when an infant is sick and cannot be brought to the Church and there is danger in delay. In this case the Chaplain is liable to be called upon at all hours either in the day or night, to attend at the individual's house to name the Child, and he never dreams of asking for any fee any more than the Medical Officer. Thus, the whole complaint is grounded on a misstatement of facts and an error in reasoning. For the fact is, there is *no fee at all* but what the parties themselves voluntarily incur, for it is in the power of every one, according to the new regulations regarding Baptism, by making a previous arrangement with the Chaplain, either for the Sunday or a week day, on which the Baptism is to take place, *to avoid paying any fees whatever*. But even if it were true as this Writer has stated it, I cannot help thinking that the whole of this lamentation about extortion and oppression is a mole-hill magnified into a mountain. In the first place the Chaplain's fee is Rs. 20 and not 30 which would not average a cost of Rs. 10 per annum. It is true there is besides a small fee of 8 Rs. to the Clerk and 2 Rs. the Sexton; but whatever the writer may think I do not believe that any one who knows what excellent, steady, and respectable young men these are, and the smallness of their means, would for a moment grudge them so small a perquisite. This is my opinion of the liberal spirit of the Indian Public. But all these concessions are unnecessary to the argument, as the fact is there is no fee at all except of the parties own making, as I have already observed.

The article before us alludes also to the funeral fees, but the parties themselves here also *make* the fees, by the mode in which they choose to have the funeral conducted, and the monuments they choose to build over the tombs. Any individual of any rank may be buried for *two rupees* if his friends choose to conduct the funeral accordingly—i. e. without any ornament on the Coffin, or monument over the grave.—And it is a gross mistake to suppose that the parties get nothing for their money, because distinction between them and the poor is what they want, and without a price for it this could not possibly be had in the nature of things, were the Chaplain ever so willing, for if every poor man could be buried in state for nothing, *every* funeral would be a splendid procession and the burial ground would be choaked up with the splendid Tombstones of the poor, the distinction between them and the aristocracy would be lost, and the pre-eminence of the latter above their fellow worms to rot in state would be entirely done away with.

VERAX,

Bombay, 26th April, 1833.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels Names.	*Date of intended Departure.*	*To what Port.*	*Touching where.*
Triumph.....	To-day.. ..	London.....	Cape.
King William...	1st May....	Liverpool...	Direct
Mary.....	1st ditto....	London.....	Ditto.
Aliquis.....	10th or 12th do	Liverpool...	Ditto.
Linnæus.....	10th ditto...	Ditto... ..	Ditto.
Duke of Roxburgh.....	8th or 10th do	London.....	St. Helena.
Hindostan.....	Middle of do	Liverpool...	

HIGH WATER TABLE,—27th APRIL, 1833.

	MORN.	AFT.
Saturday.....	6 03	6 24
Sunday.....	6 51	7 15
Monday.....	7 39	8 03
Tuesday.....	8 27	8 51
Wednesday.....	9 15	9 39
Thursday.....	10 03	10 27
Friday.....	10 51	11 15

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 months sight at 1 | 9

Calcutta 30 days 106 B'y. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.

Madras 30 days 101 B'y. Rs. per 100 Madras Do.

Remittable Loan 144 B'y. Rs. per 100 Sicca Do.

Five per Cent. Loan of 1832 | 23, according to the period of discharge.....107 *at* 11

Do. of 1825 | 26 | .....108 *at* 11

Do. of 1829 | 30 |

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Capt. James Cocke, Horse Artillery, from do.
Asst. Surg. Chas. Lush, Supt. Botanical Garden, from Dapooree.
Ensign W. H. Godfrey, 6th Regt. N. I. from Poonah.
Ensign Amiel, 1st Gr. Regt, from do.
Major Charles Payne, 16th Regt. N. I. from Surat.
Assist. Surgeon A. Gibson, Vaccr. N. E. D. from the Districts.
Col. T. Valiant, H. M's. 40th Regt. from Vingorla.
Ensign R. Shaw, B. E. Regt. from the Neilgherry Hills.
Lieut. J. Pope, 17th Regt. N. I. from Poonah.
Ensign C. C. Lucas, 4th Regt. N. I. from Trombay.

DEPARTURES.

Surg. D. C. Bell. 16th Regt. N. I. to Surat.
Lieut. T. B. Hamilton, Staff, to the Mahabuleshwar Hills.
Capt. Robert Meldrum, 9th Regt. N. I. to the Neilgherry Hills.
Major Jebb, H. M's. 40th Regt. to Poonah.
Lieut. T. Ramsay, Line Adjutant, to Belgaum.
Asst. Surg. Weatherhead, M. D. to the Persian Gulph.
Lieut. J. Ramsay, 4th Regt. N. I. to Cannanore.
Captain Sweeney, H. M's. 40th Regt. to Poona.
Captain Osburne, B. E. Regt. to Ditto.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS,

On the 18th Instant, Mrs. G. Scales, of a Daughter.
On Tuesday, the 16th Instant, Mrs. J. C. De Gama, of a Daughter.

DEATH.

At Aurungabad, on the 20th April, in the forty eighth year of his age, of fever, Lieut. Colonel Richard Twine Seyer, of the Bengal army, Commanding the Aurungabad Division of the regular troops of His Highness the Nizam.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

April 20th.---The Hon'ble Company's Armed Steamer Hugh Lindsay, J. Wilson, Esq, Commander, from Bancoote.
--- 21st.---Ship Hindoostan, John Pattison, Master, from Liverpool, 16th November.
--- 22d Ship Good Success, William Durant, Master, from Madras 17th March, and Cannanore, 10th April.
Passengers.---Serjeant Partington, in charge of Company's Stores, and 3 Natives.

DEPARTURES.

---20th.---The Hon'ble Company's Brig of War Euphrates, Lieut. R. Lowe, in charge, to the Malabar Coast.
---21st.--The Hon'ble Company's Sloop of War Clive, J. C. Hawkins, Esqr., Comr. to Sea.
---Ship Superior, John H. Brown, Master, to Liverpool.
---Ship Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Mahomed Bin Furaz, Naiquedah, to Siam.
--- The Hon'ble Company's Sloop of War Ternate, Lieut. H. N. Poole. in charge, to the Persian Gulf.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS OF WAR,--Melville and CURAÇOA.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S BRIG OF WAR.---Tigris.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S STEAMER---Hugh Lindsay.
FREE TRADERS.---Eleanor, Victory, Caledonia, Fortune, Triumph, Scurfield, Henry Wellesly, Linnæus, Aliquis, Mary, Duke of Roxburgh, and Hindoostan.
COUNTRY SHIPS.---Futtay Eslam, John William Dare, Maria, Fort William, Cornwallis, Discovery, Lord Castlereagh, Asia Felix, Cyrene, Francis Warden, Caledonia, Allalivie, Fazel Currim, Hind, Sir Charles Malcolm, Hamoody, Hannah, Edmonstone, Helen, Sophia, Minerva, Futty Salam, Pascoa, Ann, Valasondram, Futtay Raymon, Ann, Fellis, Louisa, Abgarus, Sullimany, Fallahulbaree, Good Success and Sumdaney.
PORTUGUESE.---Don Manoel de Portugal, Consolict, Santa Anna, San Francisco de Paulo, Aurelia, and Caçadore.
IMAUM'S SHIP OF WAR.---Elphinstone.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received the letter signed R. S. and shall, if possible, insert the documents the writer alludes to, in the Courier. We have however, we must inform him, attempted to do this once before without success.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 27 APRIL, 1833.

A small private meeting of individuals interested in steam communication with England, we understand, is to take place in the rooms of the Literary Society on Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock.

We have copied to-day from the Asiatic Journal for April, which has just arrived here, another highly interesting paper by Dr. Gerard, containing a short account of that portion of his late journey with Lieut. Burnes, which was made from Bokhara to Meshid.

We take this opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of a letter signed "Cobbett" regarding the proceedings in the Supreme Court. From the tone in which it is written we must decline giving it a place in our columns; but at the same time, as our motives for doing so may be attributed to other causes, and as the *Gazette*, for obvious reasons, is closed to letters of this kind, so that no other opportunity exists for the publication of the writer's statements, we shall briefly mention that he complains of the frequent division of the labours of the Bench as being highly prejudicial to the interests of suitors in the Supreme Court, and states that one of the principal objects of a plurality of Judges is thereby defeated. He also notices the absence, upon several occasions, of all the Judges from Bombay, and alleges that great inconvenience and loss might result from it to the public. In reply to these charges, which are spun out at some length, it will only be necessary, we think, to point out the mortality which, of late years, has attended a seat upon the Indian Bench, after which, we can scarcely believe that any reasonable individual would object, as long as public business is not seriously injured, that efforts should be made by the judges to enjoy as much as possible, the benefits of the best climate which the country affords, and to recruit themselves for the duties of their office.

We have, we believe, with the exception of the trifling matters, given the substance of our correspondent's epistle. We cannot however, conclude without noticing that letters of this kind place us in an awkward and disagreeable predicament. We have no wish to render our columns the general medium of anonymous animadversion against the leading members of the community, for whom personally, as well as for their situations, we have the highest respect. But we feel it would be acting with wretched pusillanimity, were we to make a system of excluding all communications like the present from our pages. In future however, we shall not take the trouble of noticing any thing of the kind that may be sent to us, unless it be both temperately written, and supported, for our own information, with the name of the author.

We shall not attempt to reply to the almost interminable article in last Wednesday's Gazette, regarding Ecclesiastical fees, in the same strain in which it is written, as a few facts, we trust, will be sufficient to upset the whole of it.—In the first place, in Bombay, there have always been fees to the clergy upon certain occasions, a list of which any person may have seen stuck up in St. Thomas's Church. The late alterations that have been made, have reduced the amount of some of these, instead of increasing them. The clergy however, are now allowed to collect them in the provinces as well as at the Presidency, as there was no reason why a distinction should be made between the two. The marriage fee, it is true, has been fixed at Rs. 50, which is certainly high; but on the other hand, the expense attending marriage licenses, which in almost all cases are taken out, has lately been reduced from rupees 150 to 15. Besides, from the uncertainty which previously existed, the marriage fee we believe, in practice, was found to be much larger than it now is.

Upon the question of abolishing fees entirely, we shall say nothing—they may, and they may not be expedient. At present, however, no fee is charged for baptism on days when Divine service is performed, and on one other day in the week, so that if people please, they may, in one respect, at least, have all the benefit which could be derived from an abolition of fees. If they will not take advantage of this, it is their own fault. The Editor of the Gazette, however, has neglected to inform the public of this fact, and instead of it, has introduced into his interminable article a most affecting episode of an Assistant Surgeon who had to pay 30 rupees for baptising his child on the wrong day. The deep pathos of this story exceeds any thing we have ever met with before. The anguish of the poor man for his 30 rupees is so graphically described, and indignation is so raised against the person who pocketed the cash, that it is only surprising to us no one has yet been found to take up the affair, and ride a tilt against the clergy, with weapons more potent than a Goosequill.

With regard to the calculation we made in Tuesday's paper, of the probable effect of the Insolvent Court upon the estate of Messrs. Shotton and Co., it is necessary perhaps to state that it was founded upon the result of inquiries made at a meeting of the creditors of Saunders and Co. and Higgs and Co. on the 6th of February 1832. The meeting, finding that the fees of the Examiner were consuming a large portion of the assets of these estates from the extraordinary manner in which they were collected, brought the subject to the notice of the Supreme Court by means of Counsel, and endeavoured at the same time to get some alterations made in the process of the Insolvent Court which would render it less expensive and more expeditious in future. The Court however decided that the motion on behalf of the creditors could not be attended to, and ordered the Examiner's bills to be paid out of the funds belonging to each of the estates in question. Now, with such a decision before us, and the fact that the examiner's charges amounted to rupees 125 upon each claim, we thought it necessary to point out the consequences which we believed would ensue should the creditors of Messrs. Shotton and Co. rush into the Insolvent Court. We have since been informed that the enormous charges of the Examiner were occasioned by a misconception on the part of an attorney, and that no similar charges would be made again. This is certainly satisfactory as far as it goes, but how, we should like to know, are the public to be certain that another *misconception* will not take place?—If the charges of the Insolvent Court are altered, we do not pretend to say that it may not become a very proper and desirable place for settling the estate of Messrs. Shotton and Co., but we do say, and we are confident we are borne out by the opinion of all commercial men who known any thing of it, that judging from what has already occurred (which is all that we have to form an opinion by) it is one of the very last places in which a creditor should wish to see the estate placed.

CONTINUATION OF DR. GERARD'S ROUTE WITH LIEUTENANT BURNES, FROM BOKHARA TO MESHID.

(Extracted from letters to his brother, Capt. P. Gerard.)

Mirabád, 31st July, 1832. We took leave of Bokhára on the 21st ultimo, and are now in a Turkoman village, about 36 miles distant, awaiting the arrival of the merchants, &c. who are to form the *Kafila*; but we may be here long enough, as the Urganj army is still in our way. Ghos Beg sent for us before starting, and made us over to the Turkomans and *Kafila Bashi*, with every demonstration of good will, and enjoining them to convey us safe to *Meshid* at their peril.****

The weather has been uniformly sultry; thermometer daily above 100°, even as high 110°, and our sitting room is but a few degrees cooler, but the extreme dryness of the air counteracts the sensation of heat. The nights have generally been pleasant and the mornings always temperate; thermometer 66°. Though it is now the middle of August, the climate can scarcely be said to have changed, except that the nights are cooler.

Meshid, 17th September, 1832. Here we are safe in Persia, after a journey of no ordinary difficulty. We left the village (*Mirabad*) so long our prison, on the 16th of August, and crossed the Oxus on the following morning, intending (as we had believed upon faithless resolutions), to accomplish the trip in fifteen or sixteen days. Our first detention commenced at *Sarjué* on the bank of the river, but as this was not occasioned by any untoward event we cared less. Other *Kafilas* joined us here, and on the 21st we resumed the journey across the Desert. The weather had undergone a great change, and was now temperate. We almost immediately entered amongst sand heaps, which succeeded in rising heights, and extended 'till they bordered the horizon on all sides; and the *Shimal*, or north wind, sweeping away the loose surface, made it appear like the sea spray, while the heaps themselves represented the waves. The camels trod heavily through the sand drifts, and the horses plunged as if they were fording a river. Several belts of this sort occurred between them, tracts of sand covered with bushes or shrubs, and then a ridge of the desert composed of hillocks or sand waves, which at a distance looked like a vast *roller* just going to break. Scarce any track is visible, the wind defacing the prints of the camels' feet; but there is a general line of route which is followed. The sand heaps are of every size and shape, but have commonly their cliff to the south; deep chasms are formed by the junction of their bases, and basins or cavities which would resemble pools, if filled with water. The scene was quite new and magnificent. It was altogether a wilderness. We passed several dead carcases of camels and horses, the drivers of which, having missed the wells, killed some of them for sustenance. Most of the wells were saliferous, but the water answered for our horses and some of the people, who live little better. The climate had evidently turned from its extreme temperature, and in this respect we had not to complain. The nights, contrary to expectation, were very mild. A very long march brought us to a well of bad water, after having been without any except what we brought from a distance. This was a relief the more grateful, as we had nearly missed the spot, and perseverance alone in *feeling* for the road, kept us in a proper direction, till the barking of a dog announced our proximity to a Turkoman camp. On the 27th we reached a baked arid plain, on which was planted a tented village of Turkomans. Here we were to be taxed by the *Urganj* authorities, who came down to us from the ancient city of *Mâwur* or *Myhr*, now almost level with the face of the desert, and no longer an inhabited spot. The *Urganj* army was close upon us, but on their homeward route. On the 28th the collector arrived, and inspected the *Kafila*. The merchants presented him, as customary, with various articles: we sat mute in our camel panniers, and were duly reported as *Musâfirs* upon a pilgrimage to the places of fire worship; our offering to the taxman consisted of loaf sugar and tea. Our prodigality was nearly ruining us; fortunately a Russian merchant (a Mahomedan who traded to Russia, whose avarice had conquered all pride of self-sufficiency,) from a regard to his own interest checked our liberality, and instead of presenting a couple of sugarloaves and a handful of tea, broke off the end of one, and with a few raisins made up our *nazar*.

Several of his train peeped into our creels and asked after our business, and were quite satisfied on being told that we were Afghans from *Kabúl:* so little are those people acquainted with the colour and characteristics of Europeans. In this respect, therefore, our faces are real masks, and it was here only the name of our country that we had an object in concealing, since to the services of those in Abbas Merza's army especially, not a little of the bad feeling between the Khan of *Urganj* and the Persians is owing. Russians and Englishmen are alike their enemies, or rather the *Urganjis* are hostile to both. In the afternoon we ventured out of our camel baskets as the enemy was departing, but as some of his dependents were lingering behind we were warned back. In the evening we got out and laughed heartily at the transaction. In truth we were quite at our ease all the time, not believing that there was an individual in our camp who had any object in betraying us: but it was not long till we discovered that wretches are to be found in every community, and people whose fair faces belie their feelings. We had only a week's march between us and *Meshid*, and we started again with fine prospects.

On the 1st September we came in sight of the mountains of Persia, and next day arrived at *Shiracks*, a Turkoman village with a Fort. Here we were to be taxed, but misfortune seldom comes single; and if the merchants had to complain of an imposition, we certainly had not bargained for a share of their burdens and a load of our own besides. While in our former embarrassment near *Myhr*, we superadded to it the pleasant prospect of meeting a body of Allemans, whom the merchants of our *Kafila* actually saw marched off upon a predatory excursion to the borders of *Meshid*. The tax-gatherer, who had an interest in the safety of the *Kafilas*, exacted a promise from them, that should they cross our path we had nothing to fear: but a robber's pledge is like lover's vow graved upon some insect's filmy wing, and lasts only till the bait is thrown out. No fewer than seven hundred of those armed ruffians were thus let loose. At *Shiracks* we learnt that the Allemans were still in pursuit of booty, and the *Kafila* took up its position 'till they should have passed us on their return. Apprehensions were now turned into real horror, at least with me, when we beheld the cold-blooded monsters racing into the village, with their spears poized and their horses almost dead from fatigue in their infernal occupation. They brushed past our encampment, some of them stopping and conversing with *Kafila*, and relating their adventures to the merchants, who in pursuance of their trade, took a heartless interest in that of the robbers, as upon their success more or less would rest their own security. Upwards of 100 Kuzilbashes were seized for the *Bokhàra* market, and a number of camels and cows which they drove off from within sight of the walls of *Meshid*. Their encampment was close to us, and we were almost tempted to take a look at it. Some of the Allemans were disabled, while their horses were scarce able to carry them. Many had return-empty-handed, finding the work too heavy; all those who touched at the village came for refreshment or to visit their friends. This is a strange state of society, yet these intrepid adventurers, when seen in the ordinary relations of life, are not only sociable companions, but even prepossessing in their natural simplicity and easy manners. The guard of Turkomans we had were the same people, and every individual of it could enumerate his exploits in the inglorious field; but this is perhaps not quite fair, as it requires a considerable share of courage to meet the various perils of their vacation: pillage alone is their aim, and, of all others, human beings are their greatest prize; nor is it much to be wondered at, that, amongst people who are naturally prone to rapine, their fellow creatures should be most coveted, as long as the infamous markets of *Bokhâra* and *Urganj* offer a premium for the traffic. The Russians have, I believe, succeeded in restraining slavery as regards *Bokhâra*: but what reliance is to be placed upon any compact that is both adverse to mercenary interests and religious zeal? There are several hundred Russian slaves now in the dominions of the *Bokhâra* dynasty, and as long as Turkomans offer them for sale there will be purchasers; and what does Russia know of her black population or of her fugitive soldiers, who wander amongst half savage hordes at the extremities of her territory? At *Shiraks* there was a Persian girl of unquestionable beauty who had been in slavery for a couple of years, with the Turkomans of course; her transfer was delayed in hopes of an enhanced price, and a *Kafila* which followed us, picked her up at what may appear a high valuation, if indeed we can make any estimate of what is it itself unappreciable! But you will excuse me for treating the subject in this loose way, having resided so long in a quarter of our own dominions where female slavery is as notorious as the sun at noon day, and if not quite so glaring, is, I fear, scarcely less remarkable, while it is as genial to the people's feelings as his rays to their frozen solitudes. The Persian girl was sold for upwards for 60 *tilas*, more than 420 rupees, a sum that would purchase at least a dozen of females in the Himálayan regions. When this infernal traffic is so profitable, can we expect that the hungry Turkomans of the desert will restrain their cupidity for human flesh?—But this is a subject for sages in their closet, and not for travellers.

Our detention at *Shiraks* 'till the roads were cleared of lingering robbers was necessarily prejudicial to us, as we were still in the *Urganj* territories, though virtually subject to Abbas Mirza: but you may judge of his authority by the successful obstructions of the Turkomans even to the gates of this holy city. Our protests against imposition on the previous occasion of paying taxes had given umbrage to several of the merchants, who seemed to have leagued together to make what they could of us; and finding us still self confident, had recourse to the mean tricks natural to the trade, and betrayed us. We were now to be locked up in the fort till the Khan of *Urganj* sent for us; and at first we saw nothing but certain misfortune, slavery at the very least, and we prepared for flight with the evening's twilight at the risk of falling into the hands of the Allemans, or half perishing for thirst in the desert. When thus turning over our thoughts, one of the merchants, a Persian, whose state of health had made him extremely grateful for our curative attentions, relieved us from our suspense. and, together with the avaricious Russian trader, offered to conciliate the Turkoman chiefs, and pass us off as pilgrims or any other species of wanderers. A couple of *tilas* and a little tea and sugar, with sweet words, satisfied their expectations; but fortune favoured us more than our presents, as it happened that our friend the Persian was a most intimate acquaintance of the very people who pressed us so closely. Having got out of this snare, we divested ourselves of every comfort we might have had over our fellow travellers, sat in the sun or in our creels, and ceased to cook our dinner as usual, as the fire collected a swarm of Turkomans as a candle does insects. Still delayed, new difficulties arose, a plot to extort money or tea was again begun, and our apprehensions of rumours of our disguise reaching the chiefs of the *Urganj* army were too well grounded. A fresh body of Allemans had issued from *Màwar*, and were approaching *Meshid;* our consternation was further raised on learning that Abbas Mirza's *Elchee* (ambassador) on his way to *Herát* was seized by the very people we were amongst, and was actually a prisoner in irons, in the village, so that on every side we were environed by difficulties of one sort or other; at last a *Kafila* from *Meshid* made its appearance, and our irresolute associates got under weigh, much to our satisfaction, after nine days of the most irksome durance, though we were not entirely without amusement during part of the time, but upon the very threshold of a friendly port such provoking interventions were quite insupportable. Even here we were obliged to take in a supply of water. On the 11th we resumed our journey, and on the 12th crossed the mountain frontier of Persia or rather Khorasan, which is continuous with the hills which tread along the Oxus and run into *Hindu Kush*. They are about 4,000 feet in height (water boiling at 205.30), and support the plains of Persia which have a very considerable elevation.

At midnight of the 12th., we were thrown into confusion by a report of an encampment of robbers. The *Kafila* closed up in a great hurry: the camels were instantly squatted upon their knees and packed together; the utmost regularity prevailed; fear having overcome their surprise, both men and beasts were silent; the

camels, as if they had been accustomed to such scenes, trembled and sat still. The armed men stood in front waiting the assault. I found myself close to a pair of women who were bustling about seeking comforters, but I felt rather abashed in such company, and making my way over our camel's backs and bales of goods, got outside, followed by our *Haji Baba*, who though a very respectable man in his calling, had no idea of showing fight and entreated me to make myself snug: but his alarm was soon allayed, for the enemy was not forthcoming, and the people we dreaded were equally afraid of us. They were travellers like ourselves. Had they been Allemans we should have made but a poor figure in the contest, for not half of us would have come to the "scratch," as the phrase is, and too surely the remainder would not have kept it up after the first onset. In the evening we were within ten miles of *Meshid*, and before making a final start of it, a custom-house officer paid us a visit, and delighted us by intimating that captain Shee was at *Meshid*, where news of some kind or other must await us; but as Abbas Mirza was besieging a fort in the neighbourhood, we could not reconcile the report. An hour before day-break on the 14th., saw us at the gates of this city, and we are now amongst Persians, all gay and courteous, a new scene entirely,—no more Usbeks! We were very fortunate in having met with Mrs. Shee here, who invited us to breakfast and dinner, and shewed us every attention and kindness. There is also a serjeant in charge of the arsenal, who is particularly useful to us; he has engaged to keep a register of the thermometer here for me. We are going out to the prince's camp, 100 miles from this. He has just taken a fort, and concluded his compaign. Lieutenant B. will thence go on to *Tehran*, but I must return here and start with a *Kafila* for *Herat*. The road is far from safe, but I only require to be with the *Kafila* to be protected. This is a fine city: the secne is entirely new. I am forced to make an abrupt conclusion to be ready for the *Chop* (Post).* * *

10th October.—I have been at the prince Royal's camp, about 90 miles from this. Lieut, Burnes there left me for *Astrabad* and the Caspian. We found captain Shee, Mr. Brouski and Mr. Beck in camp, all living in the Persian style: they were very kind to us. Captain Shee and I went to the Turquoise mines, and since my return to this I have not been very well. Every body here is also sick. My journey to *Herat* is all fixed. I saw Yar Mohammed Khan, Prince Kamran's minister, who received me extremely civilly, but I am cautious in putting myself under any obligations."

LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

(Received Overland.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER 30.

The long agitated case of the Marquis and Marchioness of Westmeath once more came before the public in the Arches Court yesterday. An allegation was made on the part of the Marchioness, for the purpose of obtaining an allotment of permanent alimony from the Marquis, her husband, from whom she had been separated by an ecclesiastical sentence. The allegation was objected to on behalf of Lord Westmeath, becuase it went into the history of the deed of seperation of 1818, by which her Ladyship was allowed £1,300 a-year, but which had been pronounced invalid by the House of Lords, and because it alleged that her Ladyship had been obliged to contract debts to the amount of £10,000. These and other allegations, it was contended, would lead to unnecessary litigation. Sir J. Nicholl said it was to be regretted, considering the station of the parties, and the circumstances of the case, that a matter of this sort, for an arrangement for a reasonable allowance to the Marchioness, could not be settled by a reference to mutual friends, instead of by a litigation which must be carried on with a considerable degree of acrimony. The Learned Judge finally directed the allegation to be admitted, but again urged the propriety of this matter being arranged by the mutual friends of the parties.—(Times.)

On Saturday a student of Trinity College, Dublin, rushed into the adjoining Police office, and besought the Magistrates to afford him instant aid. He stated that two valuable diamond rings had been stolen from his rooms; that he had suspected his bed-maker, and proceeded to search her, when, to his astonishment, he saw her take the rings from her pocket, and *swallow them before his face*. He now entreated the authorities to send a couple of policemen with him to drag the delinquent to their presence, where he would himself administer an emetic, and prove the truth of his case, by making her disgorge the rings in their presence. Alderman Fleming stated that he would not have such a scene perpetrated in his office, and dismissed the application. The student declared he would take the administration of the law into his own hands.—(Dublin Packet.)

DECEMBER 3.

The British army consists at present—Of field-marshals 6, generals 90, lieutenant-generals 197, major-generals 219, colonels 292, lieutenant-colonels 582—Total 1386. And the majors are nearly as numerous—making an aggregate of 1500 generals and field-officers actually receiving pay from the British government. When it is considered that the whole of the national force scarcely exceeds 100,000 men, it may be fairly inquired what military circumstance, what state necessity, required such extraordinary and improvident promotion?—(Chronicle.)

On Saturday, at St. George's Chapel, were interred the remains of the late Lieut. Colonel Francis Russell, of the Coldstream Guards, and M. P. for Tavistock. This officer had distinguished himself during the whole of the Peninsular war. He was severely wounded of the storming of Badajos, and was present at nearly all the great battles, from Albuera to the final victory of Waterloo, where he acted as aide-de-camp to the Prince of Orange, and afterwards to the Duke of Wellington. His advancement in the army was the reward of his gallant conduct in the field of battle.—(Post.)

The Privy Council held a meeting on Saturday morning at the Council-chamber, and heard appeals from the Colonies. Mr. Serjeant Spankie opened an appeal from Bengal, Assaram Baboov. Newab Gholamo Mahommed. One of the native Princes of India intrusted some valuable jewels to a merchant, whom he had employed on former occasions, for the purpose of raising money upon them. The merchant pledged the jewels with the appellant. Subsequently the Prince handed to the merchant the amount of money which he had received for the purpose of retrieving the jewels; the merchant absconded with the money, and the Prince then advertised for his jewels, stating that he was ready to pay the amount for which they had been pledged. The appellant notified to the Prince that the jewels were in his possession, but it appeared that he had advanced a much larger sum than the Prince had received from his agent. The present appeal was for the large sum, and their Lordships allowed the claim.—(Chronicle.)

DECEMBER 4.

On Monday the celebrated deer Ripley was uncarted at Iver Heath at half-past eleven for a day, with the King's hounds. It appeared lo know the country as soon as set at liberty, starting off, as usual, past Long Copse to Denham; crossing the canal he laid up in a hedge, and was roused by the hounds, when he bounded off at top speed. The pace was desperately hard, and so continned to Twickenham, Ruislip Eastcourt and Pinner. Here the first check occurred, owing to the stag taking the water, but a wide cast hit him off, and the run became very fine, the country all grass land, but excessively heavy from the night's rain. Passing over Harrow Weld he proceeded to Stanmore. where, taking soil to Cannon's Park, all the Nimrods concluded he was tired, and intended to yield, consequently, except about six besides the servants of the hunt, they all left. He once more however started away at a good pace over a delightful country, passing Edgware, through Scratch Wood to Barnet, South Mimms, over Colney Health, to within one mile of Hatfied, where the hounds were called off, it being took dark to continue the chace, although on good terms with this wonderful animal, there being no doubt that, had daylight continued for twenty minutes longer, he would have been taken that night. The hounds, etc. retired for the night to St. Alban's intending to purse the chace the following day. Tuesday, however the horses were not in a fit state to allow much time for drawing consequently did not find, but returned to head-quarters for the night Next day (Wednesday) proved equal unsuccessful. Ripley baffled his pursuers in a similar way in February last season, and spent several days at large near Enfiled Chace.—(Chronicle.)

DECEMBER 5.

On Monday, the Penny Tribute Deputation, with Sir J. Key, Bart, at their head, waited upon the Lord Chancellor, to present him with gold cup subscribed for by 300,000 of the people of the metropolis. The Lord Chancellor assured the deputation that it was wholly impossible for him to do justice to his feelings by any attempt to express himself on this occasion. Nothing could be more delightful to him than to receive from so large a number of his countrymen, so handsome a testimony of their approbation of his public conduct.—Mr. Denny, the Chairman of the Committee, then pointed out the various emblematic figures on the Cup, and made his Lordship laugh heartily when he came to the Bacchanalian figures round the top. "when your Lordship," said he, "quaffs the generous wine out of this bowl to which so enormous a mass of our fellow-subjects have contributed, in testimony of their admiration of your virtues and abilities, you will be pleased to drink to the continuance of that liberty and those privileges which you have been so mainly instrumental in restoring."—"You may depend upon it," said the Lord Chancellor, "that my first thought, when I raise it to my lips, shall be the happiness of the great community from which I receive it, as a pledge of their great kindness and esteem."—The Deputation then returned to the Committee room at the Crown, where they dined.—(Chronicle.)

DECEMBER 8.

It is commonly observed that we may judge of the master by his lacqueys. According to this rule, very ugly inference would be drawn as to the dispositions of the Ministry; for the folks in their livery are swaggering about, pouring forth insolence and abuse, and all but shaking their tall copper-headed canes at us. We do hope that this is not authorised; and yet we know the flour-powdered tribe too well to suppose that they would indulge in such unprovoked impertinences without the assurance that they would be acceptable to their superiors. And the butler too, portly, pompous and consequential as he customarily is, has joined in the rude and threatening language. What does this portend? Is Lord Grey going to turn off the people, or has the Dutch war so fired his soul that he is for declaring hostilities against them, and quelling by force of arms the motions for good government? Poor man! the odds are against him. Perhaps the example of Mr. Stanley's management of Ireland may alure him, and he may propose to treat England in the same ticklish manner; but it would be as well to finish the game with our brother Patrick before he tries it upon John Bull, who has got his hand in for something else than paying taxes at this precise moment. Ministers have to learn the Whig and Tory parties are under a necessity, in spite of themselves, of forwarding the objects of the Radicals. When the Wigs, are *in*, the Tories avail themselves of the attacks of the Radicals; and when the Tories are *in*, the Whigs are glad to borrow the aid of the Radicals to displace their opponent. In both of these factious operations popular objects are promoted. But the Radicals are growing in strength, are found able to do more than to turn the scale; hence they are clamorously assailed by those who are disturbed and alarmed by their growing ascendancy, and not yet prepared to bow submissively to it. In a short time sycophancy will succeed to vituperation. Meanwhile villification will be the order of the day, and it is to be accepted as the certain sign of advancing power, whose pressure upon the old parties is resented by their parasites according to the angry fashion of such zealous slaves. Without claiming any merit for sagacity, we may remind our readers that three or four years ago, when the *Edinburgh Review* suddenly roused itself up to decry Reform and discourage Reformers, we predicted that the cause was advancing to success. It may always be remarked that the rising of men in the world is signalised by the clamour of envy, and so it is with political objects—as they ascend luminously above the horizon, the birds of night make one grand and last effort to scream them down. How often, within the last six years, have we had to instance Swift's spider, who declares, with indubitable sincerity, that when the broom was applied to his cobweb he thought nothing less than heaven and earth were coming together. This spider was more than a Conservative—he was an Acquisitive, for he would have preserved his web against the world to catch flies—he would have kept "his own" to entrap and prey upon other insects. A Conservative without a web is an Acquisitive with one (a Whig *in*), and he who wields the broom for purification is a Destructive. The name, so applied, is of good augury: it betokens the commencement of the disturbing process to the venomous bloated tribe. On Tuesday the *Globe* held forth in the following strain on the duty of electors:—"There are, in many instances, candidates, men of known character, whom the electors can cheerfully and unhesitatingly support, whose past conduct has at once shown that they are friends of political improvement, and that they will pursue these plans of improvement *without violence or injustice*. Of such men, and of new Members who resemble them, we have confident hopes that a great majority of the new Parliament will be composed."—Why is improvement always talked of as a thief—as something to be pursued—running off to America? Improvement answers, "Send your donkies to hunt hares: here I am, to be had for asking for." But suppose these excellent folks of whom the *Globe* speaks would pursue improvement without violence or injustice, will they also resist improvement without violence and injustice? If improvement should present itself to them without any hunting, how will they behave to it? Will they not call up violence and injustice to strangle it? Accustomed as they are to pursue, perpetually running after its tail, we question whether they will know its face when they see it. They will call it revolution, and order it to be hung by the neck. The *Globe* proceeds most awfully:—"In other places the electors will have to perform a duty most difficult as well as important,—a duty which should be considered with some degree of anxiety and religious fear. Electors will have to choose between men whom they do not in all respects, approve,—between men who are disposed to do too little, and men who would disturb, by their violence and rashness, the whole structure of the Constitution and of society." Which, being translated, signifies that the electors will have to choose between Tories and Radicals. Now observe how softly the Tories are described as "men who are disposed to do too little." And this is the character given to men who are disposed to do so much for themselves! They are also disposed to do a pretty considerable stroke of mischief to the world, and to turn the Whigs out whenever the Radicals will let them. But we have not done with the Whigs yet: and by the time of their discharge things will be got too much into lock and key order to suit the particular habits of the Tories. In comparison with the gentle Dolittles the *Globe* places the desperate Destructives—and yet we know not why we should call them desperate, for they are the most hopeful to living men—persons (the lightning flashes and the thunder rolls while we write it) "who would disturb, by their violence and rashness, the whole structure of the Constitution." Which Constitution, O *Globe*? One is dead and gone. The Constitution of the Dolittles was assassinated, as they say, in the Senate House, one day last spring. If you set the Dolittles against the Destructives, fighting for a Constitution, you must show what Constitution it is, O *Globe*. The Dolittles complain that you have killed their Constitution—the poor dear old Constitution, that was so good, so excellent, so loved by every body, and worshipped by the whole world; and therefore they cannot oppose the Destructives on the ground of their evil designs against a Constitution already destroyed. The Dolittles don't recognise the new-born Whig Constitution. They say it is an abortion; the Radicals (or Destructives, as you are pleased to describe them,) say it is an infant, and will do very well in time, when it has grown larger; but its parents insist that it is unalterably perfect, and must remain for ever what it is—a sort of pony Constitution. But let us proceed with our lecture. The *Globe* is now in a passion:—"Our feeling in such a case is, that it is the duty of the elector who hesitates, to crush at all events the hopes of the incendiary politician; to exclude a man who flatters the worst passions of the people with plans of spoliation—with projects for attacking property, or promises which, if executed, must involve sweeping attacks on property;—to exclude such a man wherever he shows himself: and though he shelters himself under the honoured name of a Reformer, we would choose in preference to him (if we had no other choice) the most decided and injudicious Conservative." Here the murder is out. Choose the conservative—choose the Dolittle—choose the man who honours the pension list, who has a tender feeling for all jobs, who sympathises with malversation in every shape, who will keep up your taxes, and keep down your liberties. Choose the Conservative, who will stand between the Whigs and improvement, and give to the continuance of abuses, they secretly love and enjoy, the convenient show of necessity. His Majesty's Ministers want an opposition, deserving the name of "his Majesty's opposition." The Conservative is the man for their work, the Conservative who may hold their hands and say, "You shan't do any good; we won't let you economise, we won't hear of Reform;" and then after a coy resistance and a surrender, nothing loath, they turn round to the public and say, "You see we can't help ourselves; we would serve you, but we cannot; the Conservative interest is so very strong, we cannot prevail against it. You see it is as much as we can do to keep it out of office; and as it cruelly prevents us from doing the good we so much desire, imagine how it would spoil and oppress if it got into power; so fail not to compound for our compelled omissions, and stand by with all your might and main to support us in our places." The "most decided and injudicious Conservatives," whom the *Globe* recommends, are to be found without difficulty; but the incendiary politicians, with plans of spoliation, are not so easy to be pointed out. Yet under this description the honest, the candid, the fair-dealing *Globe*, means to comprehend the Radical party. It distinguishes three sets of men—first, the pursuers of improvement without violence or injustice, by which it means the Whigs—secondly, the Dolittles or Tories, called Conservatives for sweetness—and, thirdly, the men who would disturb, etc. etc. etc., or the incendiary politicians who stand for the Humes, the Warburtons, and all those troublesome fellows who aim at the horrid revolution of governing the people for the benefit of the people—who propose the terrible change of taking the knaves' fingers out of the public pocket, and who entertain the incendiary project of enlightening the populace.—(EXAMINER.)

DECEMBER 22.

By accounts just received from Africa, it appears that a quarrel has arrisen between the the King of Ashantee and Boitteene, Chief of Gwolin, which threatens fresh disturbances to the people of the Gold Coast. One of the wives of Boitteene had been guilty of adultery with a slave; the injured husband was desirous of expiating the crime, not only by the death of the adulterer, but by the slaughter of his whole family. To this the King of Ashantee, to whom his wife was related, objected; an interchange of messages, commencing in civility, graduating to sarcasm, and terminating in defiance, succeeded. The King of Ashantee having warned all strangers and traders to withdraw from the scene of approaching conflict, as the quarrel was a "family affair," attacked his adversary, whose troops, after an obstinate and bloody contest, were completely routed. Both sides at first supposed that Boitteene had been slain, and by reason of this mistake the pursuit of the vanquished was slackened. At Coomassie, the capital of Ashantee, a messenger from the field of battle entered the Royal presence, and, throwing a lacerated human arm before the "golden stool," exclaimed, "I bring you, O King, the flesh of your brother and your enemy!" This mistake was, however, fatal to the family of Boitteene, who on the report of his death at the place of their retreat, were immediately put to death by their own guards and eunuchs their falling alive into the hands of their enemies. Boitteene, overwhelmed with despair at this fatal catastrophe, threw away his ornaments and gold dust to disappoint the cupidity of his pursuers, and made good his retreat to Alkin, to the north of Accra. He has been joined by his scattered troops, and is preparing a predatory warfare against Ashantee; he is busily engaged in exciting both natives and Europeans to render him their assistance.—(Herald.)

A story is current in Chichester, of a dignitary of the church complaining to his Bishop that he could not live upon his income (nearly £1,000). His Lordship is reported to have said, "You had better be quiet; it is possible you will be compelled ere long to live upon a much smaller sum."—(Brighton Guardian.)

JANUARY 4.

Although no new ceremony, the usual addresses at the Court of the Tuileries to the King on the new year, are not without interest, especially that from the diplomatic body, which could scarcely be conveyed in the adopted terms, had the patriotic anticipations of our conservative contemporaries, as relates to approaching war, been well grounded. We scarcely need call attention to the satisfactory nature of the statements which we subjoin from the letter of our Paris correspondent. We hope the increasing cordiality between Great Britain and France may prove the commencement of an era in the history of mankind, in which the words *National Enemy* may gradually become obsolete. A greater satire upon human nature can scarcely exist than that which pronounces war, bloodshed, and strife, a sort of

necessary concomitant of proximity and of resembling claims to power and respect. It might be Utopian to expect a speedy or general disappearance of war from the earth; but it may not be so to anticipate the extinction of such as take their rise in mere personal or military ambitions; and, still more, of such as are waged to gratify the declining race of old women of both sexes, resembling those who in our own country, thank God, deem it for the honour of their country to declare that they deem it *English*—why not christianlike?—to hate a Frenchman. What a commentary upon the absurdity of many a past expensive and destructive course of warfare between the two countries of England and France, will be found by the inspiring fact, should such it prove to be, that their best interests, dignity, and prosperity are not only maintained, but enhanced by frank and cordial agreement. The extract of our correspondent's letter above alluded to is as follows.—After alluding to a late article in the *Moniteur* which speaks with the hightest satisfaction of the close alliance now happily existing between Britain and France, he proceeds:—"The real union of the two nations is becoming every day more apparent and more solid; it extends itself in all the departments of politics, habits, language, and literature. The English language is now a necessary part of education in all the schools and colleges, all the English works of any merit are translated and published in Paris almost as soon as they appear in London; and in a short time it will be as rare to meet with a person in good society who is unacquainted with English, as with any other ordinary branch of education. The habits of the two countries are also daily assimilating; the singular peculiarities with furnished so favourite a theme to the caricaturist of the last century are rounded off by the perpetual collision, and scarcely any preceptible difference exists between a well-bred Englishman and a well-bred Frenchman. These things, although apparantly trifling, have a political as well as a social influence; the ideas of national and hereditary enmity are annihilated by them; and, instead of a predisposition to view every thing with the jaundiced eye of suspicion, and a consequent craving for subjects of dispute, good faith is supposed to exist until the contrary is shown, and collision is avoided because it is not sought. These are truths which are unpalatable to the Tories and the Carlists, the Republicans and the Radicals; but they *are* truths, and must be told."—(GLOBE.)

JANUARY 8.

The number of burials which have taken place in London during the past year is thus divided in the necrological tables published a few days since:—

Sitliborn....	912	50 and under 60 years	3,041
Under 2 years..	5,443	60 .. .. 70 ..	2,046
2 find under 5 years	2,678	70 .. .. 80 ..	1,194
5 .. .. 10	1,272	80 .. .. 90 ..	848
10 .. .. 20	1,113	90 .. .. 100 ..	105
20 .. .. 30	2,215	100	1
30 .. .. 40	2,749	103	1
40 .. .. 50	3,038	108	1

The increase in the burials reported this year is 3,269, which certainly gives the appearance of an influence of the epidemic mis-called cholera, which has afflicted the metropolis; but yet the influence is comparatively very small. Reports go, that at the time that the Right Hon. Mr. Thompson prohibited the publication of the cholera returns, that five or six hundred persons died *per diem;* that cannot be true, unless, as the returns are made up from burials only, the bodies of cholera patients were thrown into the river Thames, for the benefit of the cels and white-bait, on which certain gastronomes very much exult at the Crown and Sceptre and Ship at Greenwich, and the great and excellent house at Blackwall. But there is something much more remarkable in the number of deaths which have occurred during the past year,—not of cholera, but of ordinary diseases, amongst the the eminent persons of Europe. In our own Peerage, there have died—the Marquis of Conyngham, Lord Ribblesdale, Lord Berwick, Lord and Lady Tenterden, Lord Donoughmore, Lord Cassillis, Lord Thanet, Lord Clinton, Lord Cadogan, Lord Randlesham, Lord Macdonald, Lord Amesbury, Lord de Clifford, besides others whom we do not at this moment recollect, and several younger branches of noble families at early ages; and amongst those distinguished by talents, we have lost, Sir Walter Scott, Sir William Grant, Sir James Mackintosh, Goethe, Cuvier, Casimer Perier, Charles Butler, Jeremy Bentham, Dr. Bell, the higher classes and amongst the founder of the system of education which has acquired his name, Sir Everard Home, Sir Alured Clark, Professor Leslie, Colton, Anna Maria Porter, Sir Henry Blackwood, Sir Albert Pell, Sir Richard Birnie, the Bishop of Hereford, Clementi the composer, and young Napoleon, famous only as the son of the most blood-thirsty tyrant on earth. There are many other individuals of notoriety who have sunk into their graves during the same period—Townsend, never to be forgotten; Munden, long to be remembered,—of cholera; Sir James Macdonald, Lady Ann Wyndham (mother of Lord Durham, who has himself lost two children), the Hon. Mrs. Smith; and in other branches of noble families, Mr. Hyde Villiers, the Hon. Edward Liddell, Lady Aboyne, Lady Stafford,—in short, we could stretch the list to a most melancholy length. We should not have referred to so serious a subject, but that it really appears to us, taking only a transient glance over the losses the country has sustained during the year, to be infinitely greater in proportion to the population, than that of any twelve months we have before reflected upon.—(John Bull.)

JANUARY 14.

Mr. Cobbett, in his last *Register* attributes the recent change of tone of those who effect to speak the sentiments of men in power, as indicative of a junction between the Tories and the Whigs. Alluding to the discussion regarding the Speaker, he says:—"Trifling as the thing is in itself, it becomes of vast importance when it becomes the criterion of the manner in which it is supposed that the King's servants mean to treat the new House of Commons; and especially, if we look upon it as a first step towards that junction of the two factions, who have, for so many years, been tearing the country to pieces by their wrangling for the profits attached to the carrying on of the system. For some time the re-choosing or re-appointment of Manners Sutton, as Speaker of the House of Commons, was a mere rumour. Very gentle feelers were put out; but nothing in anything like a positive tone. By degrees the parties became bolder." He observes farther:—"Most men, who have meddled with public matters, have ranged themselevs with one or the other of the parties who have so long been scrambling for the powers of the State. When, therefore, a Whig, who, at last, sees his party in power, finds his long and patient attachment rewarded by an open and flagrant preference being given to the bitterest foes of his own party, I do not say that he is to blame for his discontent, and I do not think it just to impute it to any unworthy motive. And there are a very considerable number of very worthy men in this state of disappointment and discontent."..... "I repeat, that it appears to me, that these disappointed Whigs have only begun to taste of their diappointment. There is scarcely a Lord Lieutenant who has not furnished better grounds for being displaced than those who were furnished by the Duke of Norfolk and Lord Fitzwilliam. But what was wanted more than the opposition of these Noblemen to the Reform of the Parliament? The people were for the Reform; to keept hese Lord Lieutenants and Magistrates in their posts, was to insure a constant hostility between the governing and governed in every county in the kingdom, and to lay the foundation of civil strife from one end of the kingdom to the other. Of all the things in this world, that which a wise ruler will endeavour to secure, is that which was formerly the great characteristic in England, namely an implicit, a prompt, and, above all things, a willing obedience to the law. Whenever the obedience to the law is reluctant, whenever he who disobeys the law becomes an object of praise, or even of silent approbation with his neighbours in general, the state of things is bad! a species of slavery exists; for what is slavery, but that state of things in which the mass of the people are compelled to submit to the few by force? Thus, then, the very first duty of the ruler or rulers of a country is, to secure a willing obedience to the laws; and, to have this willing obedience is perfectly impossible, if the Magistrates, who are the guardians of the peace and the executors of the law, be notoriously inimical to that which the people deem absolutely necessary to their prosperity and happiness. All this is so clear, it is so indubitably true, it is so glaring even to the most superficial of thinkers, that it is impossible to believe that it has not occurred to my Lord Grey; and, that being the case he must have had some very powerful motive for retaining in their offices the present Lord Lieutenants and Justices of the Peace, every man of whom, who was even suspected of being hostile to Parliamentary Reform, ought to have been instantly dismissed. And, what wrong would have been done to any of these Lords and gentlemen? None at all; for in the first place, they everlastingly remind us that they serve for nothing; that they take trouble upon them for the public good. And, there could have been no disgrace, unless it were disgraceful to them to be opposed to Reform! And, if it were disgraceful to be opposed to Reform, they would have had themselves, to thank for their dismissal. All this belongs so entirely to the A, B, C of morals and politics, that it need not travel to Scotland, nor even go beyond the skull of a Cockney, to make it evident that Lord Grey must have had some very powerful motive, not to use a power so legitimate, and so necessary to be used upon this occasion, in order to secure a willing obedience to the laws. "Now, not to waste time by mincing the matter, my opinion is, that this powerful motive was neither more nor less than that of a desire to have the assistance of these enemies of Reform, in preventing the people from obtaining those great changes which he saw the people had in contemplation! Every thing that we have recently witnessed tends to strengthen and confirm this opinion; the manifesto of Stanley. Spring Rice (ah, Spring! Spring!), Sir J. Graham, Lord Althorp, and even the tallow-man privy-counsellor, when he was got snug in at a dinner; this manifesto, especially as put forth by Sir J. Graham, almost openly tells us, that the two parties are resolved to unite against what is the well-known wish and anxious desire of the people; and, now, when we are told, in this demi-official manner, that Lord Grey has himself proposed to cause the well-known Tory Speaker to be re-chosen, there can hardly remain a doubt in the mind of any rational man of the correctness of my opinion, which opinion we shall soon see verified, I imagine, by events."—We have never been able to comprehend why Ministers should have been anxious to retain all their opponents in power; but still we were inclined to put a more charitable conclusion on their conduct than Mr. Cobbett does. The first thing that startled us was an article in the *Edinburgh Review* for October, attributed to one of the highest authorities in the kingdom, evidently written under much stronger feeling against Reformers than against Tories.—(CHRONICLE.)

His Majesty's ship the *Iris*, lately says the [illegible]*graph*, visited the island of Joha[illegible] the east coast of Africa, and found [illegible] been pillaged by a Madagascar chieftain, named Rhamanica, a follower of old King Rhadama, on whose death he thought proper to retire from Court to prevent decapitation, a favor bestowed on the relatives and friends of a deceased monarch by the successor. He was first received at Johanna as a friend, and had a quantity of ground allotted him, which he partly cultivated; but the life of a brigand appearing to have been more congenial to his feelings, he obtained a dow, went over to Madagascar, collected a number of slaves, which he ostensibly landed for his estate, attacked the capital of Johanna, deposed the King, placed his successor on the throne, levied a contribution of 2,000 dollars (£400,) which must have been a larger sum than the place could apparently furnish; and retired to the island of Monaca, where he is now despotic. To prevent a recapitulation of these events, and also as a reward for the hospitality shown by the people to the crew of the *Borneo*, the King was presented with a quantity of arms and ammunition. On several occasions, during the last two centuries, the greatest acts of kindness have been shown by the people of this island to wrecked Europeans. They are of Arab origin, send a pilgrimage to Mecca three times a-year, and decidedly adhere more strictly to the laws of Mahomed than his faithful followers at Constantinople. Their manners appear simple, kind, and generous; but a custom prevalent here, of present for present, generally terminates to the disadvantage of the stranger. They consider themselves in some measure under the protection of the British East India Company, by whom a present is annually made to them. The Queen of Madagascar has lately manifested a disposition to cut of all communication with Europeans, and it was supposed she would interdict the cattle trade between her subjects and the Mauritius. This however, is now of little consequence, as a trade has been opened for live stock with the settlers of New South Wales and that island. The cause of that interdiction was supposed to be, that the slave trade was effectually stopped, and her Majesty had thereby lost a considerable portion of her revenue: she had no objection to sell a bullock and a human being together. So difficult was it to get rid of slaves, that the Mozambique slave vessels were offeriug them at one dollar each, and no purchasers. At this place the Portuguese had divided themselves into Pedroites and Miguelites, and were about to proceed to open rupture. The Miguelites had possession of the fort, but the other party was most numerous.—(Times.)

Mr. Canning, an engineer, who has constructed a very simple life-preserver for the use of ships, appeared at the Mansion House on Saturday, to offer a model of his invention to the Lord Mayor. The engineer stated, that the vast utility of the invention would be most strongly proved in the instances of vessels in distress off a rocky shore where a life-boat could not be available. The machine had the advantage of being so simple as to be made sea worthy in between twenty and thirty seconds, and to be formed of materials which necessarily composed part of the ship's stores It was formed of three planks laid across each other, at the lower points of which were to be fastened barrels, easily provided by the vessel in hazard. At the place where the planks were tied together the crew were to place themselves, and the barrels would keep them out of the overwhelming water, at the same time that no danger would arise from dashing against the rocks.—The Lord Mayor observed, that one great object to be ascertained, in order to cause a general adoption of the machine, was the amount of the expense.—The engineer said that the expense of furnishing a vessel with a regularly prepared machine would be from three to four pounds: but, as he had before stated, a machine could be hastily constructed without expense, in a few moments, in a case of danger. He had himself proved its strength and elasticity in violent tempests, on the most rocky shores, and had not sustained the slightest injury; and he intended to visit various rocky coasts, and exhibit the efficiency of his invention.—The Lord Mayor expressed surprise that Government had not taken up a project so simple, and presenting such advantages.—The engineer said that the adoption of improvements was necessarily slow in a extensive service. He had reason to suppose that the machine would be generally used, but it was not known, except to a few. The Earl of Dundonald had witnessed its success, and declared that if he had known the project when off the coast of Brazil, he could have effected at immense object to the service by landing by means of it.—The Lord Mayor asked in what vessels the plan had been experimented?—The engineer replied, that some of the private East Indiamen were provided with preservers upon his principle, and that the officers of the *St. Vincent* ship of war had promised to adopt it. He had received a premium from the Society of Arts in Paris, and he had made the most satisfactory experiments on the coast of France, and in the islands of Guernsey and Jersey.—The Lord Mayor expressed a very earnest wish that a gentleman, who had devoted his time and talents to an improvement, the advantages of which were so powerfully represented by high authorities, would meet with due encouragement; and observed, that the very simplicity of the plan might operate to cause its adoption, without any inference to the inventor.—(Herald!)

The effects of a respected clergyman, who lately died in the parish of St. Sidwell's, and who, from his frugal habits, was not supposed to be possessed of much superfluous wealth, having been examined last week, in several of the drawers a quantity of hard cash was found, which took two learned gentlemen of the law with their assistants, about five hours to count, when it was discovered to amount to upwards of £50,000. A wheelbarrow was provided, and a powerful driver procured, to transport the treasure to one of our banks. It is said that one of the servants has been left £500.—(Exeter Gazette.)

MIDDLESEX ELECTION.

At the final close of the poll yesterday, the numbers were declared, and Hume and Byng were the successful candidates.

Mr. HUME addressed the electors at the polling station in Gray's Inn-road, and nearly echoed his former statements made at Brentford on the day of nomination, as well as at the close of the first day's poll. He said, from a paper which he had in his hand, it appeared that his name stood at the head of the poll. (Cheers.) The meeting would be well aware that the document he held in his hand could not be an accurate state of the poll, there being eight polling places; the electors of Middlesex, however, might ("Take it for granted that you are safe," observed a person in the crowd.) Yes, continued Mr. Hume, it might be taken for granted that his election was secured (Bravo.) In that case he should congratulate the electors of Middlesex upon the result of their trial of principle, and it was a trial of no ordinary kind, which placed him, unconnected as he was with either Whig or Tory, at the head of the poll, in spite of all the malice of his enemies, and, what was more, in spite of all the brag of the Conservatives (Hear.) The electors had always been told that there were 4,000 snug votes in the county at the command of the Tory candidate; these, however, had dwindled down to about 1,600 or 1,700 (Hear and a laugh.) He had been foully attacked by calumnies, which continued to be repeated even up to the moment at which he addressed the electors, although he had twenty times denied the malicious accusations; but they were continued and repeated, in order to scare honest and reforming voters from the poll. He then alluded to a letter in that day's *Times*, signed "Candidus," which alleged that he had received much of his property from the West India interest, and that, in short, he was a slave-owner at that moment—consequently nothing for the amelioration of the slave could be fairly expected from him. A more unfounded calumny never was uttered. But it was of a piece with all the others which had been promulgated against him. He never had received in his life a single shilling from the colonies, nor was he in any way connected with colonial property. But these unfounded and prejudicial rumours were all refuted by the unbought, unbiassed, and uninfluenced voters of the county of Middlesex. He deprecated the mode adopted by certain of the magistracy and clergy of the county who had endeavoured to poison the minds of the electors at the eight polling places. He felt proud, however, that he had triumphed over them; it was the £10 freeholders who placed him at the head of the poll. (Hear.) A circumstance which convinced him that no man need be afraid of the working of the reform bill, or that it gave too much power to the people. He was glad of the result of the election, because it would give a tone to the rest of the country. (Hear.) In 1830 he had been chosen, unsolicited, to represent the county of Middlesex, a proof that his principles had been approved of. The example of the county them gave a spirit and influence to other places, and to it might be traced the reform bill itself. The metropolitan county had not suffered itself to be corrupted, and he trusted that others would act in the same manner, and that the first fruit of the reform bill would be to remove from the House of Commons the nominees of lords, who decided all questions by majorities of their own. The result of the present election proved that all the power of the Tories could not deter honest electors doing their duty. With respect to the reform bill itself he should take that opportunity of saying he regretted much that men in power, and its promoters too, had declared it to be a final measure. We cannot legislate for our successors, and he believed that the reform bill must go a great way farther. He was sorry that the bill did not provide for the prevention of bribery and corruption. In the course of the present election he met with honest men who were deterred from giving their votes lest it might entail ruin upon them and their families. There were many others who neglected to register, in order that they might be disqualified from voting, because they could not exercise their franchise according to the dictates of their consciences, as it would be known for whom they voted (Hear.) They could not exercise their franchise honesty. Was that then the spirit of the reform bill? (Hear.) Lord John Russell said that that measure would extend the franchise to half a million of persons who hitherto had been without it. That measure had not done so, and he did not hesitate to say that it would be impossible for men to exercise their franchise honestly and for the good of the country unless the vote by ballot were established (Cheers.) It were much better not to have a vote at all, than possessing it to be obliged to dispose of it at the dictation of another; therefore it was, he said, on these broad principles, that in order to have reform as perfect as it could be, the vote by ballot was necessary, and he had no doubt that the reformed parliament would in the end obtain it—(hear)—but he would go still farther, and extend the franchise. Did any man suppose that 7,00 persons only ought to be allowed to vote for the metropolitan county? Could any man contend that these should sway the destinies of the remainder? In the House of Commons he should support an extension of the franchise to the utmost of his power. There was another point deserving of serious attention, and he meant the qualification of a member.—(Hear.)—If the people are allowed to make a choice of their representatives, the ground for making such a choice

should be as wide as possible. He therefore could not see the justice of making property the only standard for a member of Parliament. The Hon. Member then glanced at the qualification for Scotch members, contending that the English members ought to be placed on a similar footing. In the House of Commons, therefore, his voice should be raised to remove the qualification, because he saw no connexion between talent and property.—(Hear.)—The three points at which he should aim in parliament were—an extension of the elective franchise, the vote by ballot, and the reduction of the qualification for members returned to parliament.—(Hear.)—The adoption of these would make the reform bill as perfect as it was capable of being made. He should farther endeavour to reduce the lease of parliament by a repeal of the septennial act, and bring the duration of parliament to what it was before, namely, triennial.—(Cheers.)—The Hon. Member concluded, by re-asserting his determination to endeavour to obtain rigid retrenchment in the public expenditure, reform in the church, and cheap and speedy justice for the people.—(Great cheering.)

Sir J. S. Lillie then stepped forward and congratulated the electors upon the return of Mr. Hume, if he could not do so on his own account. He did not expect to be successful on a first attempt, and should he ever be returned to parliament (for the county), he should not make Mr. Hume's vote on the ballot neutral by opposing him.—(Cheers.)—He thanked those of the electors who had polled for him, and he declared he never would have come forward unless with a view to keep out the Tory candidate.—(Hear.)

The meeting then quietly dispersed.

FREE TRADE.

The *Messager des Chambres* has been publishing a series of articles in the shape of a literary review, against the free trade bias, which, it appears to apprehend, the French Ministry entertain. We must confess that the ignorance of the first principles of commerce which some of the most influential men of all parties in France have manifested, do not give us much hope of any French Ministry soon altogether abandoning the short-sighted policy to which our contemporary is so warmly attached: but we are induced to notice these articles of the *Messager*, on account of the resemblance they bear to the lucubrations of the anti-free-traders on this side of the water, and the singular manner in which the facts and arguments of one monopolist are opposed to and destroy the facts and arguments of another. The *Messager*, in its third commercial article says, with the greatest gravity:—

"In order to obtain success, that is to say, any profit in free trade, we must fulfil three conditions:—Either produce that which no other nation has, or can have; Or produce cheaper; Or, lastly, navigate at a lower price, or at least at a price as low as that of rival nations. It may wound our national vanity, but we must confess that we do not fulfil one of these conditions."

We will comfort our French friend, by assuring him that he *must be* mistaken; for if France did not fulfil any one of these conditions, it would be impossible for her long to have any foreign commerce whatever, inasmuch as no trade can be permanently carried on at a loss to any party whatever. The French reviewer thus proceeds:—

"One article only, in tolerable demand, is peculiar to us, and it is wine, particularly Bordeaux wine; but we are not without rivals in this article, for all the nations of the English, American, or Spanish races, prefer stronger and better keeping wines in hot climates; and it has besides its limit, because, being an article of luxury in the country which produces it, abroad, it can only be consumed by the rich."

Whatever weight our French neighbours may think due to these assertions, it is an indisputable fact that the wines of France furnish her with an article of large export, which, under a system of free trade, would inevitably become larger. The writer then proceeds in a strain which would make us believe that he had copied from the *Herald* or the *Post* if, unluckily, the lines in italics did not directly contradict, the often, and hardily repeated assertions of our unscrupulous contemporaries:—"Prussia consumes our wine to the amount of a million of francs, and Sweden to the amount of 500,000 francs." Having stated as much as will suit his argument, our French friend does not mention the quantity consumed by England, but proceeds thus:—

"*The English Cape wines, the culture of which is rapidly extending*, do not give us much chance of the consumption of our wines being increased in Africa, America, or Asia."

This is a fine sweeping sentence, full of false assumption, worthy of the cause the writer advocates. He continues:—

"We have no article of any bulk or value among our manufactures which is not to be found cheaper in some other parts of the world. In the silk trade even, Germany is already on a level with us; *in the plain silk stuffs (the only branch which is of any importance) England is at this moment surpassing us;* and the whole of Europe has long since been beaten by China. Is further proof wanted to show our inability to cope with these countries?"

We by no means wish all that is said by the French writer to be taken *au pied de la lettre*; but there is sufficient truth contained in the last paragraph to make us desirous of impressing it upon the minds of our own manufacturers. They complain of French goods interfering with the produce of their looms, but here is the charge retorted by a French prohibitionist. That English manufactures of all kinds do find their way into France, in spite of prohibitive duties is well known to all who have visited that country; and, although no one can deny that French silks come to England, yet the increase in the quantity we manufacture clearly proves that the employment of our labourers in silk is not diminished by the comparative freedom of importation allowed by us. If we returned to prohibitive duties, French silk goods would still be imported, but by smugglers instead of by merchants.

A great outcry has been made about the cheapness of foreign shipping, including that of France, but let us see what the writer before us says upon this subject:—

"An official inquiry, made in our ports, *has proved that our navigation is the dearest in the world*. At the time of the expedition to the Morea, the French shipowners required twenty francs per ton per month for the use of their vessels, whilst the American captains, accidentally in our harbours, asked only fourteen, and Neapolitans found a reasonable profit in twelve francs."

The following sentence, as coming from an enemy, will, perhaps, have more weight with those of our manufacturers who place faith in the fallacious arguments addressed to their fears and selfishness by the Robinsons and Davises of the Legislature, than any thing we could urge. The French political economist says:—

"England has only abandoned so much of her prohibitive system as has been demonstrated to be useless, and consequently superfluous. In the facilities which she has appeared to offer to foreign commerce, she has taken care to stop short at the point which suffices to guarantee her monopoly. In fact, of what service is it to impose a duty of 100 or 150 per cent., when one of 15 is sufficient? Not only is the excess of duty superfluous, but hurtful, for it only acts as a premium upon smuggling, whilst the reduced duty insures its own receipt."

Is it not strange that a man who sees so clearly the effect of a high duty imposed upon French goods in England, should advocate a prohibitive duty on English goods entering France?

The article of our contemporary concludes in a fashion worthy of the *Herald*. He gives the following table of the dealings of France with the respective countries named; and although he fears the absurdity of saying that France is a loser by the difference between the two sets of figures, contends that they afford a proof of the wisdom of restrictions on foreign commerce.

"The following seems the state of our commercial relations with the undermentioned Powers in 1825, and they have not since then improved:—

	We Sell.	We Buy.
In Sweden and Norway..	.. 2,500,000f.	10,000,000f.
In the Netherlands (then)	.. 48,000,000	84,000,000
In Prussia....	 5,500,000	14,500,000
In Italy (Sardinia included)	.. 41,000,000	91,000,000
In Turkey.. ..	 5,000,000	20,000,000
In Russia.. ..	.. 7,000,000	14,000,000
In the State of Barbary..	.. 2,000,000	6,000,000
And at St. Domingo.. ..	.. 7,000,000	12,000,000."

We wonder the writer did not calculate what this annual *loss* of the French trade must amount to in twenty years, for the purpose of proving that the merchants of France were worthy of a mad-house. It would have rejoiced the hearts of our friends at the *Herald* and *Post*, and would doubtless have been extracted by them as a proof of French wisdom. *Fas est ab hoste doceri*, and we shall occasionally hold up the nonsense of the French *soi-disant* political economist to the ridicule of our countrymen, in hopes that they will more readily see and repudiate their own kindred absurdities.—*Sun December* 8.

JOSEPH BONAPARTE.

The mummery to which we have before alluded as having been got up by the count de Survilliers, otherwise Joseph Bonaparte, almost bids defiance to criticism. The impudence of the man is at once farcical and astounding. The known habits of M. Joseph incline us to ask, whether he was downright sober when he penned his edifying appeal to the French Chamber in 1830? In virtue of his double failure, at Naples and Madrid, as it would seem, he wants to be a King a third time—King of France, to wit! The argument in favour of the "right divine" of this obsolete and insignificant pretender is, that when Napoleon, his younger brother, was at the head of the French armies, upwards of 3,000,000 of the French population, out of 30,000,000 inscribed their names on registers at his bidding and were thereby manufactured into voters for his (Napoleon's) assumption of the crown. But Napoleon's known title was that of conquest. He said himself "that the crown was in the kennel when he *seized it*." He gained supreme power by force of arms, and by the sword he kept it, until by the like instrument, in turn it was cut from under him, and he and his dynasty perished in a common wreck. What business then, has this Napoleon mountibank to come with his grimaces again before mankind, who only preserve about him the most humiliating recollections? Why, the act which hoisted him out of Italy into Spain, and stuck a paper diadem on his brows, while some 50 or 60 recreant Spaniards disgraced their country by obeying him—that "act of state" or imperial mockery which set the Sieur Joseph on the throne of Ferdinand and Isabella, *excluded him for ever*, if we mistake not, frome the throne of France. If the whole matter, then, were worth a serious Joseph to explain to us whether his own flight across the Pyrences, and the entire overthrow of Napoleon's power, followed by his formal abdication of the French crown for himself and family —whether we say, it was such a series of event s as M. de Survilliers supposes to constitute a revival of his hereditary title (the hereditary title of a Bonaparte!) to the monarchy of Hugh Capet? We have heard of a fellow in the Royal habiliments of Richard at a masquerade, getting so drunk as to be insensible for a space of four-and-twenty hours, but on waking, to cry out—"A horse!" etc. But our friend Joseph's masquerade and consequent intoxication have left behind them, after a sleep of some fifteen years, traces still more enduring and more whimsically ridiculous. "I offer myself," saith Joseph, "to share your perils, your efforts, your labours," and so forth, all the while, of course, professing allegiance to Napoleon II.; but now that Napoleon II. (poor youth!) has been disposed of, *why* does Polichinello, at *this* time, when there is no Napoleon II., and when the old masquerade here himself is surviving senior of the family,—why, we repeat, does he at this late moment bring again before the public the identical statement of Bonapartean claims which he obtruded upon the Chamber of Deputies in 1830, were it not to keep alive the ridiculous pretendership in his own (Joseph's) person, and to tell the French nation "here am I; you may turn out Louis Philip as soon as you like, for here is a successor to your hand without loss of time or hindrance of business!" We do reassert that such a piece of waggish effrontery is almost without example. Then, the manner of it! The scene opens with a puff direct from old Lamarque upon Joseph for his philosophy while on the throne. Philosophy, God save the mark! And since his retreat to the republic of North America, the comical flattery is administered to him that he has the great and generous soul of a "Monarch." A Monarch in North America! Nothing diverts one more than the affectation of these superannuated life-guards of the most iron despotism that ever existed, in talking of their furious attachment to "civil liberty." Lamarque, a veteran soldier, and devoted slave of an arbitrary tyrant, whose nod, if he had succeeded, would have been a law to the universe—who never listened to or tolerated a whisper of dissent from his once declared opinion—this Lamarque has the grave but not unamusing folly to scribble about "our institutions," and to assert of Marshal Soult that "*he*, too, is without reserve the devoted champion of liberty!" Well, if the Duke of Dalmatio ever laughs, his jaws must ache woundedly at jokes like these. The whole thing together is a precious piece of tomfoolery. Louis Philip might find it worth his while to pay for half a score such rivals as this ex-Spanish, ex-Neapolitan ex-Corsican, ex-Republican, ex-Regent pretender to the crown of 1830.—(Times.)

IRELAND.

Very considerable interest was excited in Dublin on Friday by a trial in the Court of King's Bench for a libel on the Church Establishment, which appeared in the *Comet* newspaper. The prosecution was instituted by Government, against Mr. Browne and Mr. John Sheehan, the proprietors. The Attorney-General stated the case to the Jury. The article was published in the *Comet* of April 28, and it was charged by the indictment that it was published for the purpose of bringing into scandal and contempt, the ministers of religion in Ireland—it was published for the purpose of indicating that they were guilty of oppression, extortion, and cruelty, and that they had promoted the shedding of human blood in Ireland; and also that it was published for the purpose of inciting hostility and enmity against the Established Church, and exciting personal violence and assassination against its ministers, and it had had its effect. The Attorney-General then proceeded to state the leading heads of the libel; it was headed, *A Buckthorn for the Black Slugs*, and commenced in these words:—"*Parsons!*—You might think I had forgotten you, did I suffer the number of the Second Volume of the *Comet* to pass you by unnoticed. Indeed, you have been so plucked from your 'high places' within the last twelve months, and you yourselves—paralysed wretches!—have so shrunk 'into the sear and yellow leaf,' that I doubt very much whether, to use a homely phrase, you are worth kicking out of the gutter just now. However, contemptible though you be, it cannot be forgotten that when you had it in your power to be cruel, and insatiate, you where the most merciless miscreants under the sun! It is now the people's turn; 'they have you on the hip,' and, by Heaven! they shall keep you from rising up again to oppress them, or my good pen shall 'lose its office,' and common sense forget to discriminate betwen Right and might.—Another passage on which he raised the imputation that their author marked them out as objects of violence was—"So much, Parsons, for the necessity of your *public* mission; as to your real mission, that is a thing between you and your God; if Mammon was your only God, the people have turned you from your idolatry, and you have reason to be thankful—your 'souls may yet be saved alive.' But, Parsons, should you yet continue to cling to the vain hope that Arms Bill Stanley *can* coerce the people into payment of tithes, and should you continue to goad him on to the trial—behold the fate that awaits you!" Should the Government of Ireland, whose property the tithes now are, coerce the people into payment of them, behold the fate that awaits it. This fate was inculcated in two stories which followed these passages. The Attorney-General then read the passages, and concluded thus:—I said that I approached with pain and disgust this combined work of ribaldry and blood; but the purposes of justice require it, and God forbid that I should be prevented from executing it, by feelings such as those; and from bringing to justice men who, in a Christian land, should be guilty of such an outrage against the laws. Mr. O'Connell, counsel for Mr. Browne, said he thought this miserable piece of ribaldry and trash so far beneath the dignity of the crown, that it would be scouted. He remembered a person to have said (a gentleman of the [illegible] Parsons), that he never read [illegible] libel until the Attorney-G[illegible]ery man in the nation read it. [illegible] He submitted, in point of common sense, whether it was wise or discreet to give an air of importonce and tragic influence to this piece of ribaldry. Would any man dream of that libel after the 29th April, if the Attorney-General had not put it on immortal record? Did it not disarm itself by its ribaldry? and if any mischief were to ensue, the person who created that mischief was his Majesty's Attorney-General. Was there a man amongst the readers of the *Comet* (if readers it had any) who would not turn away from Buckthorn and his black slugs to the *déjeunés*, and the pic-nics, and the courtships, and the matrimonial specs? If Buckthorn had attacked the black slugs until he was tired, and had let alone "Arms-bill Stanley," there would not have been any prosecution against the defendants on the ground of this article. There was one thing in the speech of the Attorney-General for which he gave him credit. He had not made use of the usual delusion that Attorney-Generals have heretofore done. His speech had no praising of the liberty of the press. He scorned to do so, and did perfectly well not to praise the liberty of the press, when such melancholy consequences resulted from it as the Reform Bill. The Attorney-General, with a good deal of vehemence, said that the object of the libel was to encourage assassination, and he stated that it had its effect. His allegation was that it was written to encourage assassination, and his next allegation was, that it had its effect, and that clergymen of the established church had been assassinated. There was no evidence to sustain so unfounded an assertion. What right had the Attorney-General to impute to his client such a design, such an object, or state such to be the effect of his object, and to ask for their verdict upon his assertion, which in point of fact was totally unfounded. Out of 26 rectors in county of Clare, during the existence and depredations of the miscreant Whiteboys, but one of them was assailed, and that was in consequence of a quarrel between him and his son; his agent having allowed him to receive tithe-money, which he did not pay to his father. This was the only clergyman who, at a period when the laws were set at open defiance, was assassinated. The Whiteboys were at this period covered with blood, and yet never touched or injured a single clergyman. The indictment was framed as though the libel had been directed against all the ministers of the established church; but it was palpable on the face of the article itself, that it was directed solely against that portion only of the clergy who were beneficed rectors, or vicars, or otherwise possessors of tithes. Ministers meant all the servants of the church, including clerks, sextons, and gravediggers, but the libel was directed only against "parsons." This point Mr. O'Connell put in a variety of shapes, and concluded by calling on the jury to acquit the traversers.—Mr. Holmes, for Mr. Sheehan, also addressed the Court at some length.—The Solicitor-General replied on the behalf of the Crown. He recapitulated and amplified the arguments put by the Attorney-General, and read the article throughout, commenting on every remarkable passage as he went along with much force. He alluded in severe terms to the spoliation of the church—the sad effects produced upon the peasantry by the mischievous agitation of demagogues—but trusted the laws would be vindicated, and the clergy restored to those rights, which should be held as sacred as the properties of private individuals.—Judge Jebb charged the Jury in a short but plain summary of the counts in the indictment, and of the law of libel; and of his own opinion of the case before them. He conceived the word persons meant all the clergy, and that the objections founded on the difference between the allegations of the indictment and the meaning of the libel were not admissible. The Jury retired for about ten minutes, during which Mr. Hudson, counsel for Mr. Browne, urged with great force that his Lordship had misdirected the Jury, in not having put to them the discrepancy between the indictment and the meaning of the libel. He tendered a bill of exceptions, which his Lordship, however, declined to accept, but pointed out that another course lay open. Here the Jury returned with a verdict of *guilty*. The traversers were then allowed to stand out till next term on fresh recognizances—themselves in £200 each, and two sureties in £100 each; which being complied with at the rising of the Court, the parties withdrew.—(*Dubin Journal*, *Dec.* 4.)

ROYAL SOCIETY.

Yesterday, being the anniversary meeting of the Royal Society, the members dined together at the Crown and Anchor Tavern; the Duke of Sussex, the President, in the Chair. His Royal Highness was supported by Mr. D. Gilbert, Mr. Lubbock, the treasurer, and other officers of the Society. There were present nearly eighty persons, including Lord Churchilll, Sir R. H. Inglis, Mr. R. H. Garney, Sir W. Russell, Sir D. Barry, Sir M. A. Shee, Sir J. Rennie Mr. Rennie, Mr. Chantrey, Mr Carlisle, Dr. Sutherland, Dr. Babington, Professor Daniel, Mr. Stephens, etc.—After the cloth was removed, the Royal Chairman gave "the King," observing that his Majesty claimed especially the gratitude of the society on account of his being its patron, and of his continuing the gift of two annual gold medals, originated by his late Majesty.—After the health of "the Queen and the rest of the Royal Family,"—Mr. Lubbock proposed the health of the illustrious President.—The Duke of Sussex thanked his distinguished friend for the terms in which he had proposed his health. The scientific character of the country, said his Royal Highness, is intimately connected with the scientific character of the Royal Society: and this feeling I entertained from the first moment I devoted my humble

services to this institution. I had but one object in view—to promote the interest and the honour of this society: and, all I know is, that if there should exist any thing like a divided interest in this numerous family, the only way to counteract it is for me to be no party-man in any way.—(Applause.)—Science is a republic. Discussions here should have no object but to arrive at the truth; and the surest way in which that object can be attained is for the discussions to be managed with good humour, and not to be accompanied by any acrimony whatever. Hitherto, since I have had the honour to preside over the society, I may venture to say that everything has gone on in the best possible humour, without one word of angry feeling. On my conscience, I may say this without any flattery.—(Applause)—All I hope is, that the same feelings will continue to prevail amongst us which have existed ever since I came into the society, for my own part, if I should find any one disposed to cavil, I will get out of his way; when I see how the wind blows, I will tack in another direction." His Royal Highness conclude with thanking the company for the compliment paid him.—The Royal Duke then proposed the health of Mr. Lubbock, their Treasurer. Other toasts were then given, among which was that of Mr. Faraday, of the Royal Institution, who had that day received the gold medal for his discoveries.—The members then retired to the coffee-room, after an evening spent in great hilarity and rational enjoyment.—(Times.)

AMERICAN PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

On the 4th December, the two Houses being in Session, Mr. Donelson, the private secretary of General Jackson, presented the following message, of which double the usual number were ordered to be printed:

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and House of Representatives,

It gives me pleasure to congratulate you on your return to the seat of Government for the purpose of discharging your duties to the people of the United States. Although the pestilence which had traversed the old world has entered our limits and extended its ravages over much of our land, it has pleased Almighty God to mitigate its severity, and lessen the number of its victims compared with those who have fallen in most other countries over which it has spread its terrors. Notwithstanding this visitation, our country presents on every side marks of prosperity and happiness unequalled perhaps in any other portion of the world. If we fully appreciate our comparative condition, existing causes of discontent will appear unworthy of attention, and with hearts of thankfulness to that Divine Being who has filled our cup of prosperity, we shall feel our resolution strengthened to preserve and hand down to posterity that liberty and that union, which we have received from our fathers, and which constitute the sources and the shield of all our blessings.—The relations of the country continue to present the same picture of amicable intercourse that I had the satisfaction to hold up to your view at the opening of your last session. The same friendly professions, the same desire to participate in our flourishing commerce, the same disposition to refrain from resenting injuries unintentionally offered, are, with a few exceptions, evinced by all nations with whom we have any intercourse. This desirable state of things may be mainly ascribed to our undeviating practice of the rule which has long guided our national policy—to require no exclusive privileges in commerce, and to grant none. It is daily producing its beneficial effect in the respect shown to our flag, the protection of our citizens and property abroad, and in the increase of our navigation and the extension of our mercantile operations. The returns which have been made out since we last met show an increase during the last preceding year of more than 80,000 tons in our shipping, and of nearly 40,000,000 of dollars in the aggregate of our imports and exports. Nor have we less reason to felicitate ourselves on the position of our political than our commercial concerns. They remain in the state in which they were when I last addressed you—a state of prosperity and peace, the effect of a wise attention to the parting advice of the reverend father of his country on this subject, condensed into a maxim for the use of posterity by one of his most distinguished successors—to cultivate free commerce and honest friendship with all nations, and to make entangling alliances with none. A strict adherence to this policy has kept us aloof from the perplexing questions that now agitate the European world, and have more than once deluged those countries with blood. Should these scenes unfortunately recur, the parties to the contest may count on a faithful performance of the duties incumbent on us as a neutral nation, and our own citizens may equally rely on the firm assertion of their neutral rights.

With the nation that was our earliest friend and ally in the infancy of our political existence, the most friendly relations have subsisted through the late revolutions of Government, and, from the events of the last, promise a permanent duration. It has made an approximation in some of its political institutions to our own, and raised a Monarch to the throne who preserves, it is said, a friendly recollection of the period during which he acquired among our citizens, the high consideration that could then have been produced by his personal qualifications alone. Our commerce with that nation is gradually assuming a mutually beneficial character, and the adjustment of the claims of our citizens has removed the only obstacle there was to an intercourse not only lucrative but productive of literary and scientific improvement.

From Great Britain I have the satisfaction to inform you that I continue to receive assurances of the most amicable disposition, which have on my part, on all proper occasions, been promptly and sincerely reciprocated. The attention of the Government has latterly been so much engrossed by matters of a deeply interesting domestic character; that we could not press upon it the renewal of negotiations which had been unfortunately broken off by the unexpected recall of our Minister, who had commenced them with some hopes of success. My great object was the settlement of questions which, though now dormant, might hereafter be revived under circumstances which would endanger the good understanding which it is the interest of both parties to preserve inviolate, cemented, as it is, by a community of language, manners, as social habits, and by the high obligations we owe to our British ancestors for many of our most valuable institutions, and for that system of representative government which has enabled us to preserve and improve them.

The question of our north-eastern boundary still remains unsettled. In my last annual Message I explained to you the situation in which I found that business on my coming into office, and the measures I thought it my duty to pursue for asserting the rights of the United states before the Sovereign who had been chosen by my predecessor to determine the question, and also the manner in which he had disposed of it. A special message to the Senate in their executive capacity, afterwards brought before them the question, whether they would advise a submission to the opinion of the Sovereign arbiter. That body having considered the award as not obligatory, and advised me to open a further negotiation, the proposition was immediately made to the British Government, but the circumstances to which I have alluded have hitherto prevented any answer being given to the overture. Early attention, however, has been promised to the subject, and every effort on my part will be made for the satisfactory settlement of this question, interesting to the Union generally, and particularly so to one of its members.

The claims of our citizens on Spain are not yet acknowledged. On a closer investigation of them than appears to have heretofore taken place, it was discovered that some of those demands, however strong they might be upon the equity of that Government, were not such as could be made upon the subject of national interference; and, faithful to the principle of asking nothing but what was clearly right, additional instructions have been sent to modify our demands, so as to embrace those only on which, according to the laws of nations, we had a strict right to insist. An inevitable delay in procuring the documents necessary for this review of the merits of these claims retarded this operation, until an unfortunate malady which has afflicted his Catholic Majesty prevented an examination of them. Being now for the first time presented in an unexceptionable form, it is confidently hoped the application will be successful.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that the application I directed to be made for the delivery of a part of the archives of Florida, which had been carried to the Havannah, has produced a Royal order for their delivery, and that measures have been taken to procure its execution.

By the report of the Secretary of State, communicated to you on the 28th of June last, you are informed of the conditional reduction obtained by the Minister of the United States at Madrid, of the duties on tonnage levied on American shipping in the ports of Spain. The condition of that reduction having been complied with on our part, by the act passed on the 13th of July last, I have the satisfaction to inform you that our ships now pay no higher nor other duties in the continental ports of Spain than are levied on their national vessels.

The demands against Portugal for illegal captures in the blockade of Terceira have been allowed to the full amount of the accounts presented by the claimants, and payment was promised to be made in in three instalments. The first of these has been paid,—the second, although due, had not, at the date of our advices, been received: owing, it was alleged, to embarrassments in the finances, consequent on the civil war in which that nation is engaged.

The payments stipulated by the convention with Denmark have been punctually made, and the amount is ready for distribution among the claimants as soon as the board now sitting shall have performed their functions.

I regret that by the last advices from our Charge d' Affaires at Naples, that Government had still delayed the satisfaction due to our citizens; but at that date, the effect of the last instructions was not known. Dispatches from thence are hourly expected, and the result will be communicated to you without delay. With the rest of Europe our relations, political and commercial, remain unchanged. Negotiations are going on to put on a permanent basis the liberal system of commerce now carried on between us and the empire of Russia. The treaty concluded with Austria is executed by his Imperial Majesty with the most perfect good faith, and as we have no diplomatic agent at his Court, he personally inquired into and corrected a proceeding of some of his subaltern officers to the injury of our Consul in one of his ports. Our treaty with the Sublime Porte is producing its expected effects on our commerce. New markets are opening for our commodities, and a more extensive range for the employment of our ships. A slight augmentation of the duties on our commerce, inconsistent with the spirit of the treaty, had been imposed, but on the representation of our Charge d'Affaires it had been promptly withdrawn, and we now enjoy the trade and navigation of the Black Sea, and of all the ports belonging to the Turkish empire in Asia, on the most perfect equality with all foreign nations.

"I wish earnestly, that in announcing to you the continuance of friendship, and the increase of a profitable commercial intercourse with Mexico, with Central America, and the states of the south, I could accompany it with the assurance that they are all blessed with that internal tranquillity and foreign peace, which their heroic devotion to the cause of their independence merits. In Mexico a sanguinary struggle is now carried on, which has caused some embarrassment to our commerce, but both parties profess the most friendly disposition towards us.—To the termination of this contest we look to the establishment of that secure intercourse so necessary to nations whose territories are contiguous. How important it will be to us we may calculate from the fact that even in this unfavourable state of things our maritime commerce has increased, and an internal trade by caravans from Savannah to Santa Fe, under the protection of escorts furnished by the Government, is carried on to great advantage, and is daily increasing. The agents provided for by the treaty with this Power to designate the boundaries which it established have been named on our part, but one of those evils of the civil war now raging there has been, that the appointment of those with whom they were to co-operate has not yet been announced to us.

The Government of Central America has expelled from its territory the party which some time since disturbed its peace. Desirous of fostering a favourable disposition towards us, which has on more than one occasion been evinced by this interesting country, I made a second attempt in this year to establish a diplomatic intercourse with them, but the death of the distinguished citizen whom I had appointed for that purpose has retarded the execution of measures from which I hoped much advantage to our commerce. The union of the three States which formed the republic of Columbia has been dissolved; but they all, it is believed, consider themselves as separately bound by the treaty which was made in their federal capacity. The Minister accredited to the Federation continues in that character near the Government of New Granada; and hopes were entertained that a new union would be formed between the separate States, at least for the purpose of foreign intercourse. Our Minister has been instructed to use his good offices wherever they shall be desired, to produce the reunion so much to be wished, for the domestic tranquillity of the parties and the security and facility of foreign commerce.

Some agitation, naturally attendant on an infant reign have prevailed in the empire of Brazil, which have had the usual effect upon commercial operations; and while they suspended the consideration of claims created on similar occasions, they have given rise to new complaints of our citizens. A proper consideration for calamities and difficulties of this nature has made us less urgent and peremptory in our demands for justice than our duty to our fellow-citizens would, under other circumstances, have required. But their claims are not neglected, and will on all proper occasions be urged, and it is hoped with effect. I refrain from making any communication on the subject of our affairs with Buenos Ayres, because the negociation communicated to you in my last annual Message was, at the date of our last advices, still pending, and in a state that would render a publication of the details inexpedient. A treaty of amity and commerce has been formed with the re-public of Chili, which, if approved by the Senate, will be laid before you. That Government seems to be established and at peace with its neighbours; and its ports being the resorts of our ships which are employed in the highly important trade of the fisheries, this commercial convention cannot but be of great advantage to our fellow-citizens engaged in that perilous but profitable business. Our commerce with the neighbouring state of Peru, owing to the onerous duties levied on our principal articles of export, has been on the decline, and all endeavours to procure an alteration have hitherto proved fruitless. With Bolivia we have yet no diplomatic intercourse, and the continual contests carried on between it and Peru have made me defer until a more favourable period the appointment of any agent for that purpose.—An act of atrocious piracy having been committed on one of our trading ships, by the inhabitants of a settlement on the west coast of Sumatra, a frigate was dispatched with orders to demand satisfaction for the injury, if those who committed it should be found members of a regular Government, capable of maintaining the usual relations with foreign nations; but if, as it was supposed, and as they proved to be, they were a band of lawless pirates, to inflict such a chastisement as would deter them and others from like aggressions. This last was done, and the effect has been an increased respect for our flag in those distant seas, and additional security for our commerce. In the view I have given of our connexion with foreign Powers, allusions have been made to their domestic disturbances or foreign wars, to their revolutions or dissentions. It may be proper to observe that this is done solely in cases where those events affect our political relations with them or to show their operation on our commerce. Further than this it is neither our policy nor our right to interfere. Our best wishes on all occasions, our good offices when required, will be afforded to promote the domestic industry and foreign peace of all nations with whom we have any intercourse. Any intervention in their affairs further than this, by the expression of an official opinion, is contrary to our principles of international policy, and will always be avoided.

The report which the Secretary of the Treasury will in due time lay before you, will exhibit the national finances in a high prosperous state. Owing to the continued success of our commercial enterprise, which has enabled the merchants to fulfil their engagements with the Government, the receipts from customs during the year will exceed the estimate presented at the last session, and with the other means of the Treasury will prove fully adequate, not only to meet the increased expenditure resulting from the large appropriations made by Congress, but to provide for the payment of all the public debt which is at present redeemable. It is now estimated that the customs will yield to the Treasury, during the present year, upwards of 28,000,000 dollars. The public lands, however, have proved less productive than was anticipated, and, according to present information, will not much exceed 2,000,000 dollars. The expenditures for all objects other than the public debts, are estimated to amount during the year to about 16,500,000 dollars, while a still larger sum, viz., 18,000,000 dollars, will have been applied to the principal and interest of the public debt. It is expected, however, that in consequence of the reduced rates of duty which will take effect after the 3d of March next there will be a considerable falling off in the revenue from customs in the year 1833. It will, nevertheless, be amply sufficient to provide for all the wants of the public service, estimated even upon a liberal scale, and for the redemption and purchase of the remainder of the public debt. On the 1st of January next, the entire public debt of the United States, funded and unfunded, will be reduced to within a fraction of 7,000,000 dollars; of which 2,227,263 dollars are not of right redeemable until the 1st of January, 1834, and 4,735,296 dollars not until the 2d of January, 1835. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, however, being invested with full authority to purchase the debt at the market price, and the means of the Treasury being ample, it may be hoped that the whole will be extinguished within the year 1833.

I cannot too cordially congratulate the Congress and my fellow-citizens on the near approach of that memorable happy event, the extinction of the public debt of this great and free nation. Faithful to the wise and patriotic policy marked out by the legislation of the country for this object, the present Administration has devoted to it all the means which a flourising commerce has supplied and a prudent economy preserved for the public Treasury. Within the four years for which the people have confided the executive power to my charge, 58,000,000 dollars will have been applied to the payment of the public debt. That this has been accomplished without stinting the expenditure for all other proper objects will be seen by reference to the liberal provision made during the same period for the support and increase of our means of maritime and military defence, for internal improvements of a national character, for the removal and preservation of the indians, and, lastly, for the gallant veterans of the revolution.—The final removal of this great burden from our resources affords the means of further provision for all the objects of general welfare and the public defence which the constitution authorises and presents the occasion for such further reduction in the revenue as may not be required for them. From the report of the Secretary of the Treasury it will be seen that after the present year, such a reduction may be made to a considerable extent, and the subject is earnestly recommended to the consideration of Congress, in the hope that the combined wisdom of the Representatives of the people will devise such means of effecting the salutary object, as may remove those burdens which shall be found to fall unequally upon any, and as may promote all the great interests of the community.

Long and patient reflection has strenthened the opinions I have heretofore expressed to Congress on this subject, and I deem it my duty on the present occasion again to urge them upon the attention of the Legislature. The soundest maxims of public policy, and the principles upon which our republican institutions are founded, recommend a proper adaptation of the revenue to the expenditure, and they also require that the expenditure shall be limited to what, by an economical Administration, shall be consistent with the simplicity of the Government, and necessary to an efficient public service. In effecting this adjustment, it is due in justice to the interests of the other States, and even to the preservation of the Union itself, that the protection afforded by existing laws to any branches of national industry should not exceed what may be necessary to counteract the regulations of foreign nations, and to secure a supply of those articles of manufacture, essential to the national independence and safety in time of war. If, upon investigation, it shall be found, as it is believed it will be, that the legislature protection granted to any particular interest is greater than is indispensably requisite for those objects, I recommend that it be gradually diminished, and that, as far as may be consistent with these objects, the whole scheme of duties be reduced to the revenue standard, as soon as a just regard to the faith of the Government, and to the preservation of the large capital invested in establishments of domestic industry, will permit.

That the manufactures adequate to the supply of our domestic consumption would, in the abstract, be beneficial to our country there is no reason to doubt; and to effect their establishment there is, perhaps, no American citizen who would not for a while be willing to pay a higher price for them. But for this purpose it is presumed that a tariff of high duties, designed for perpetual protection, has entered into the mind of but few of our statesmen. The most they have anticipated is a temporary and generally incidental protection, which they maintain has the effect to reduce the price by domestic competition below that of the foreign article. Experience, however, our best guide on this as on other subjects, makes it doubtful whether the advantages of this system are not counterbalanced by many evils, and whether it does not tend to beget in the minds of a large portion of our countrymen a spirit of discontent and jealousy, dangerous to the stability of the Union. What, then, shall be done? Large interests have grown up under the implied pledge of our national legislation, which it would seem a violation of public faith suddenly to abandon. Nothing could justify it but the public safety, which is the supreme law; but those who have vested their capital in manufacturing establishments, cannot expect that the people will continue permanently to pay high taxes for their benefit, when the money is not required for any legitimate purpose in the administration of the Government. Is it not enough that the high duties have been paid as long as the money arising from them could be applied to the common benefit in the extinguishment of the public debt? Those who take an enlarged view of the condition of our country must be satisfied that the policy of protection must be ultimately limited to those articles of domestic manufacture, which are indispensable to our safety in time of war. Within this scope, on a reasonable scale, it is recommended by every consideration of patriotism and duty, which will doubtless always secure to it a liberal and efficient support. But beyond this object we have already seen the operation of the system productive of discontent. In some sections of the republic its influence is deprecated as tending to concentrate wealth into a few hands, and as creating those germs of dependence and vice which in other countries have characterized the existence of monopolies, and in the end proved so destructive of liberty and of the general good. A large portion of the people in one section of the country declares it not only inexpedient, on these grounds, but as disturbing the equal relations of property by legislation, and therefore unconstitutional and unjust. Doubtless these effects are in a great degree exaggerated, and may be ascribed to a mistaken view of the considerations which led to the adoption of the tariff system; but they are nevertheless important in enabling us to review the subject with a more thorough knowledge of all its bearing upon the great interests of the republic, and with a determination to dispose of it so that none can with justice complain.

It is my painful duty to state that in one quarter of the United States opposition to the revenue laws has risen to a height which threatens to thwart their execution, if not to endanger the integrity of the Union. Whatever obstructions may be thrown in the way of the judicial authorities of the general Government it is hoped they will be able peaceably to overcome them by the prudence of their own officers and the patriotism of the people. But should this reasonable reliance on the moderation and good sense of all portions of our fellow-citizens be disappointed, it is believed that the laws themselves are fully adequate to the suppression of such attempts as may be immediately made. Should the exigency arise rendering the execution of the existing laws impracticable from any case whatever, prompt notice of it will be given to Congress, with the suggestion of such views and measures as may be deemed necessary to meet it. In conformity with principles heretofore explained, and with the hope of reducing the general Government to that simple machine which the constitution created, and of withdrawing from the States all other influence than that of its universal beneficence in preserving peace, affording an uniform currency, maintaining the inviolability of contracts, diffusing intelligence, and discharging unfelt its other superintending functions, I recommend that provision be made to dispose of all stocks now held by it in corporations, whether created by the general or state Governments, and placing the proceeds in the Treasury. As a source of profit these stocks are of little or no value; as a means of influence among the States, they are adverse to the the purity of our institutions. The whole principle on which they are based is deemed by many unconstitutional, and to persist in the policy which they indicate is considered wholly inexpedient.

It is my duty to acquaint you with an arrangement made by the Bank of the United States with a portion of the holders of the Three per Cent. stock, by which the Government will be deprived of the use of the public funds longer than was anticipated. By this arrangement, which will be particularly explained by the Secretary of the Treasury a surrender of the certificates of this stock may be postponed until October 1833; and thus the liability of the Government after its ability to discharge the debt may be continued by the failure of the Bank to perform its duties. Such measures as are within the reach of the Secretary of the Treasury have been taken to enable him to judge whether the public deposits in that institution may be regarded as entirely safe; but as his

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limited power may prove inadequate to this object, I recommend the subject to the attention of Congress, under the firm belief that it is worthy of their serious investigation. An inquiry into the transactions of the institution, embracing the branches as well as the principal banks, seems called for by the credit which is given throughout the country to many serious charges impeaching its character, and which, if true, may justly excite the apprehension that it is no longer a safe depository of the money of the people,

Among the interests which merit the consideration of Congress after the payment of the public debt, one of the most important, in my view, is that of the public lands. Previous to the formation of our present constitution, it was recommended by Congress, that a portion of the waste lands owned by the states should be ceded to the United States, for the purpose of general harmony, and as a fund to meet the expenses of the war. Their recommendation was adopted, and at different periods of time the states of Massachusetts, New York, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia, granted their vacant lands for the uses for which they had been asked. As the lands may now be considered as relieved from this pledge, the object for which they were ceded having been accomplished, it is in the discretion of Congress to dispose of them in such way as best to conduce to the quiet, harmony, and general interest of the American people. In examining this question, all local and sectional feelings should be discarded, and the whole United States regarded as one people, interested alike in the prosperity of their common country. It cannot be doubted that the speedy settlement of these lands constitutes the true interest of the republic. The wealth and strength of a country are its population, and the best part of that population are the cultivators of the soil. Independent farmers are every where the basis of society and true friends of liberty. In addition to these considerations questions have already arisen, and may be expected hereafter to grow out of the public lands, which involve the rights of the new states, and the powers of the general Government; and unless a liberal policy may be now adopted, there is danger that these question may speedily assume an importance not now generally anticipated. The influence of a great sectional interest, when brought into full action, will be found more dangerous to the harmony and union of the States than any other cause of discontent, and, it is the part of wisdom and sound policy to foresee its approaches, and endeavour, if possible, to counteract them. Of the various schemes which have been hitherto proposed in regard to the disposal of the public lands, none has yet received the entire approbation of the National Legislature. Deeply impressed with the importance of a speedy and satisfactory arrangement of the subject, I deem it my duty on this occasion to urge it upon your consideration, and to the propositions, which have been hitherto suggestd by others to contribute those reflections which have occurred to me, in the hope that they may assist you in your future deliberations.

It seems to me to be our true policy that the public lands shall cease as soon as practicable to be a source of revenue, and that they be sold to settlers in limited parcels, at a price barely sufficient to reimburse to the United States the expense of the present system and the cost arising under our Indian compacts. The advantages of accurate surveys and undoubted titles, now secured to purchasers, seem to forbid the abolition of the present system, because none can be substituted which will more perfectly accomplish these important ends. It is desirable, however, that in convenient time this machinery be withdrawn from the states, and that the right of soil and the future disposition of it be surrendered to the state respectively in which it lies. The adventurous and hardy population of the west, besides contributing their equal share of taxation under our import system, have in the progress of our Government, for the lands they occupy, paid into the Treasury a large proportion of 40,000,000 dollars, and of the revenue received thereform but a small part of it has been expended amongst them. When, to the disadvantage of their situation in this respect, we add the consideration that it is their labour alone which gives real value to the lands, that the proceeds arising from their sale are distributed chiefly among states which had not originally any claim to them, and which have enjoyed the undivided emolument arising from the sale of their own lands, it cannot be expected that the new states will remain longer contented with the present policy after the payment of the public debt. To avert the consequences which may be apprehended from this cause, to put an end for ever to all partial and interested legislation on this subject, and to afford to every American citizen of enterprise, the opportunity of securing an independent freehold, it seems to me, therefore, best to abandon the idea of raising a further revenue out of the public lands. In former messages I have expressed my conviction that the constitution does not warrant the application of the funds of the general Government to objects of internal improvement which are not national in their character, and both as a means of doing justice to all interests, and putting an end to a course of legislation calculated to destroy the purity of the Government, have urged the necessity of reducing the whole subject to some fixed and certain rule. As a period, perhaps, never will occur more propitious than the present to the accomplishment of this object, I beg leave to press the subject again upon your attention. Without some general and well-deined principles, ascertaining those objects of internal improvement to which the means of the nation may be constitutionally applied, it is obvious that the exercise of the power can never be satisfactory. Besides the danger to which it exposes Congress of making hasty appropriations to works of the character of which they may be frequently ignorant, it promotes a mischievous and corrupting influence upon elections, by holding out to the people the fallacious hope that the success of a certain candidate will make navigable their neighbouring creek or river, bring commerce to their doors, and increase the value of their property. It thus favours combinations to squander the treasure of the country upon a multitude of local objects, as fatal to just legislation as to the purity of public men.

If a system compatible with the Constitution cannot be devised, which is free from such tendencies, we should recollect that the instrument provides within itself the mode of its amendment, and that there is, therefere, no excuse for the assumption of doubtful powers by the general Government. If those which are clearly granted shall be found incompetent to the whole ends of its creation, it can at any time apply for their enlargement; and there is no probability that such an application, if founded on public interest, will ever be refused. If the propriety of the proposed grant be not sufficiently apparent to command the assent of three-fourths of the States, the best possible reason why the power should not be assumed on doubtful authority is afforded: for if more than one-fourth of the States are unwilling to make the grant, its exercise will be of discontent, which will far overbalance any advantages that could be derived from it. All must admit that there is nothing so worthy of the constant solicitude of this Government as the harmony and union of the people. Being solemnly impressed with the conviction that the extension of the power to make internal improvements beyond the limit I have suggested, even if it be deemed constitutional is subversive of the best interests of our country, I earnestly recommend to Congress to refrain from its exercise, in doubtful cases, except in relation to improvements already begun, unless they shall first procure from the States such an amendment if the constitution as will define its character and prescribe its bounds. If the States feel themselves competent to these objects, why should these Governments wish to assume the power? If they do not then they will not hesitate to make the grant. Both Governments are the Governments of the people; improvements must be made with the money of the people; and if the money can be collected and applied by those more simple and economical political machines, the State Governments, it will unquestionably be safer and better for the people, than to add to the splendour, the patronage, and the power of the general Government. But if the people of the several States think otherwise, they will amend the Constitution, and in their decision all ought cheerfully to acquiesce.

For a detailed and highly satisfactory view of the operations of the War Department, I refer you to the accompanying Report of the Secretary of War. The hostile incursions of the Sac and Fox Indians necessarily led to the interposition of the Government. A portion of the troops, under Generals Scott and Atkinson, and of the militia of the States of Illinois, were called into the field. After a harrassing warfare prolonged by the nature of the country and by the difficulty of procuring subsistence, the Indians were entirely defeated, and the disaffected band dispersed or destroyed. The result has been creditable to the troops engaged in the service. Severe as is the lesson to the Indians, it was rendered necessary by their manifold and unprovoked aggressions; and it is to be hoped that its impression will be permanent and salutary. This campaign has evinced the efficient organization of the army, and its capacities for prompt and active service. Its several departments have performed their functions with energy and dispatch, and the general movement was satisfactory. Our fellow-citizens upon the frontiers were all ready, as they always are, in the tender of their services in the hour of danger. But a more efficient organization of our militia system is assential to that security which is one of the principal objects of all governments. Neither our situation nor our institutions require or permit the maintenance of a large regular force. History offers too many lessons of the fatal result of such a measure, not to warn us against its adoption here. The expense which attends it, the obvious tendency to employ it, because its exists, and thus to engage in unnecessary wars, and its ultimate danger to public liberty, will lead us, I trust, to place our principal dependence for protection upon the great body of the citizens of the republic. If, in asserting rights or in repelling wrongs, war should come upon us our regular force should be increased to an extent proportioned to the emergency, and our present small army as a nucleus, around which such force could be formed and embodied. But for the purposes of defence under ordinary circumstances we must rely upon the electors of the country. Those by whom, and for whom the government was instituted and is supported, will continue its protection in the hour of danger, as they do its check in the hour of safety. But it is obvious that the militia system is imperfect. Much time is lost, much unnecessary expense incurred, and much public property wasted, under the present arrangement. Little useful knowledge is gained by the musters and drills as now established, and the whole subject evidently requires a thorough examination. Whether a plan of classification, remedying these defects, and providing for a system of instruction, might not be adopted, is submitted to the consideration of Congress. The constitution has vested in the general Government an independent authority upon the subject of the militia, which renders its action essential to the establishment or improvement of the system. And I recommend the matter to your consideration, in the conviction that the state of this important arm of the public defence requires your attention.

I am happy to inform you that the wise and humane policy of transferring from the eastern to the western side of the Mississippi the remains of our aboriginal tribes, with their own consent, and upon just terms, has been steadily pursued, and is approaching, I trust, its consummation. By referrence to the report of the Secretary of War, and to the documents submitted with it you will see the progress which has been made since our last session in the arrangement of the various matters connected with our Indian relations. Without exception, every subject involving any question of conflicting jurisdiction, or of peculiar difficulty has been happily disposed of, and the conviction evidently gains ground among the Indians, that their removal to the country assigned to them by the United States for their permanent residence, furnishes the only hope of their ultimate prosperity. With that portion of the Cherokees, however, living within the State of Georgia, it has been found impracticable, as yet, to make a satisfactory adjustment. Such was my anxiety to remove all the grounds of complaint, and to bring to a termination the difficulties in which they are involved, that I directed the very liberal propositions to be made to them which accompany the documents herewith submitted. They cannot but have seen in these offers the evidence of the strongest disposition on the part of the government to deal justly and liberally with them. An ample indemnity was offered for their present possessions, a liberal provision for their future support and improvement, and full security for their private and political rights. Whatever difference of opinion may have prevailed respecting the just claims of the people, there will probably be none respecting the liberality of the propositions, and very little respecting the little expediency of their immediate acceptance. They are, however, rejected, and thus the position of these Indians remains unchanged as do the views communicated in my message to the Senate of February, 1834.

I refer you to the annual report of the Secretary of the Navy which accompanies the Message, for a detail of the operations of that branch of the service during the present year. Besides the general remarks on some of the transactions of our navy presented in the view which has been taken of our foreign relations, I seize this occasion to invite to your notice the increased protection which it has afforded to our commerce and citizens on distant seas, without any augmentation of the force in commission. In the gradual improvement of its pecuniary concerns, in the constant progress in the collection of materials suitable for use during future emergencies and in the construction of vessels and the building necessary to their preservation and repair, the present state of this branch of the service exhibits the fruits of that vigilance and care which are so indispensable to its efficiency. Various new suggestions contained in the annexed report, as well as other heretofore submitted to Congres, are worthy of your attention; but none more so than that urging the renewal, for another term of six years, of the general appropriation for the gradual improvement of the navy. From the accompanying report of the Postmaster-General, you will also perceive that this department continues to extend its usefulness which it affords in the secure and rapid transportation of the mail. I beg leave to call the attention of Congress to the views I heretofore expressed in relation to the mode of choosing the President and Vice-President of the United States, and to those respecting the tenure of office generally. Still impressed with the justness of those views, and with the belief that the modifications suggested on those subjects, if adopted, will contribute the prosperity and harmony of the country, I earnestly recommended them to your consideration at this time. I have heretofore pointed out defects in the law for punishing official frauds, especially within the district of Columbia. It has been found almost impossible to bring notorious culprits to punishment; and according to a decision of the Court for this district, a prosecution is barred by a lapse of two years after the friend has been committed. It may happen again, as it has already happened, that during the whole two years all the evidence of the friend may be in the possession of the culprit himself. However proper the limitation may be in relation to private citizens, it would seem that it ought not to commence running in favour of public officers until they go out of office. The Judiciary System of the United States remains imperfect. Of the nine Western and South Western States, three only enjoy the benefits of a circuit court. Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee are embraced in the general system; but Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, have only district courts. If the existing system be a good one, why should it not be extended? If it be a bad one, why is it suffered to exist? The new States were promised equal rights and privileges when they came into the Union, and such are the guarantees of the constitution. Nothing can be more obvious than the obligation of the general government to place all the states on the same footing in relation to the administration of justice, and I trust this duty will be neglected no longer. On many of the subjects to which your attention is invited in this communication, it is a source of gratification to reflect that the steps to be now adopted are uninfluenced by the embarrassments entailed upon the country by the wars through which it has passed. In regard to most of our great interests, we may consider ourselves as just starting in our carreer, and after a salutary experience, about to fix on a permanent basis the policy best calculated to promote the happiness of the people and facilitate their progress towards the most complete enjoyment of civil liberty. On an occasion so interesting and important in our history, and of such anxious concern to the friends of freedom throughout the world, it is our imperious duty to lay aside all selfish and local considerations, and be guided by a lofty spirit of devotion to the great principles on which our institutions are founded. That the Government may be so administered as to preserve its efficiency in promoting and securing these general objects should be the only aim of our ambition, and we cannot, therefore, too carefully examine its structure, in order that we may not mistake its powers, or assume those which the people have reserved to themselves, or have preferred to assign to other agents. We should bear constantly in mind the fact, that the consideration which induced the framers of the constitution to withhold from the general Government the powers to regulate the great mass of the business and concerns of the people, have been fully justified by experience; and that it cannot now be doubted that the genius of all our institutions prescribes simplicity and economy as the characteristics of the reform which is yet to be effected in the present, and also in the future execution of the functions bestowed upon us by the constitution. Limited to a general superintending power to maintain peace at home and abroad, and to prescribe laws on a few subjects of general interest, not calculated to restrict human liberty, but to enforce human rights, this Government will find its strength and its glory in the faithful discharge of these plain and simple duties. Relieved by its protecting shield from the fear of war and the apprehension of oppression, the free enterprise of our citizens, aided by the State sovereignties, will work out improvements and ameliorations which cannot fail to demonstrate that great truth, that the people can govern themselves, is not only realised in our example, but that it is done by a machinery in government so simple and economical, as scarcely to be felt. That the Almighty Ruler of the Universe may so direct our deliberations and overrule our acts as to make us instrumental in securing a result so dear to mankind, is my most earnest and sincere prayer.

4 Dec., 1838. ANDREW JACKSON.

POLICE.

A regular Jarvey, by name John Seymour, was on Friday brought before the Magistrate of Marlborough-street charged with having suffered his horses to remain unattended on the strand, whereby an accident occurred to the shop windows of a tradesman in Piccadilly. The offence was fully proved; and the coachman, on being called on for his defence, presented a capital specimen of the London Jarvey—short, stiff-built, and bow-legged, enveloped in two or three topcoats, with his chin sunk in the folds of a large red shawl, which he had wound round his neck. Having thrown a proper share of *pathos* into his phiz, he made a duck to the Magistrate and said, "This here consarn, your Vership, is, von o them' ere blessed heartbreaking misfortens as ve poor hackney-coachmen's hobligated to encounter. I only jist vent into the public-house to git half a pint o beer, vich I drinkt at the bar, and then jist for a hinstant moment of time to the tap-room, to light bakker, ven this ere unfortnight consarn took place. Now, my Lord, vot I looks at is this here. It's the uniwersal custom with every spectable hackney-coachman, venever they takes up a lady or gemman, or vatever it might be, to chuck the vatermen, sometimes a halfpenny, and sometimes a penny, jist for looking arter the hosses, and hanging the nose-bags on the poor dumb hanimals. Now, my Lord, its werry hard, when the vaterman gits sich a handsome independence out on us, that he arnt to be made liably sponsible for the hosses getting out of the rank, and committing any promiscuous disaster with our wehicles. Howsomever, your Vership, if so be as how your Vership means to conwict, I hopes you'll take my vife and five children into your protection, and not put the extremities of the law on me." The defendant's oratory did not appear to have the desired effect, for the Magistrate fined him 10s. upon the understanding that the damage done to the window, amounting to four guineas, was also paid.—(Observer.)

Yesterday a lady, who was dressed in the first style of fashion, attended with an assistant overseer of St. George's Hanover-square, at Marlborough-street, to get a deposition which she had made for affiliating a child signed by a Magistrate. The lady, in reply to questions put by Mr. Dyer, said she was now *enceinte* by a gentleman named M——. She was born at Trinidad, where her father held a situation in the civil department, and she had a brother in the army. Nine years ago she lived under the protection of Mr, M——, and she had a child by him, but it was now dead. After some time Mr. M—— settled £120 upon her, and observed it would enable her to get married. Two years ago she married Mr. H——, brother to Colonel H——, and nephew to the late Mr. C——, M. P. who, she thought, was the cause of their subsequent separation. After a honeymoon of seven weeks, [illegible] husband discovered how she had received [illegible] nnity, and he left her; and although she [illegible] lowed him about, she never could meet wi[illegible] him afterwards, and she believed he was now in India. She then renewed her intimacy with Mr. M——, but he had some time ago deserted her, and she was compelled to resort to the present unpleasant mode of getting him to support her child. Mr. Dyer: Where have you lived since your husband parted from you?—Mrs.——: In a highly respectable house, and also in the country.—Mr. Dyer: Can you swear had there has been no access on the part of your husband for the last year or two.—Mrs. H.——: I have not seen him since he left me, and I am now likely to become a mother, in consequence of an intimacy with Mr. M——.—Mr. Dyer: Your application is certainly an extraordinary one.—Mrs. H——: I am under the necessity of making it, for Mr. M—— has turned his back on me for marrying; and he has compelled me to adopt this course, for the purpose of annoying me.—Mr. Dyer: That does not agree with your former statement; for you stated that he wished you to marry; observing, that the £120 a-year would make you comfortable.—Broomhead, the overseer: The gentleman wishes this course to be adopted. The lady is only casual to her parish; but her case coming to the knowledge of the Board, from motives of humanity, have taken it up.—Mr. Dyer expressed his opinion that a married woman could not legally bastardise her own children. All she could do was to proclaim her own criminality. He however, sign the deposition, and granted the warrant, upon the understanding that no ulterior proceedings should be adopted until he was again applied to.—(Herald.)

At Queen-square Office, on Monday, William Gore, a masters-sweep, residing in the New-road, Chelsea, and Sawyer and Gibson, his men, were charged with defrauding Mr. Emmerson, the dust-contractor for the Hans Town District, of two sacks of dust and ashes. It appeared that the complainant had repeatedly sent his man to 30, Sloane-street, Chelsea, to take away the dust, but the cook as repeatedly sent them away with an observation that Mr. Gore, "who was the most cleanest and tidiest man for a chimbley sweep as she ever did see, always transacted such affairs, and to him she should send whenever her dust required his presence." The contractor for the district in consequence, set a man to watch the motions of the sweep, and the three defendants were observed to come out of the house with two sacks, containing dust and ashes. They were taken into custody, and brought before Mr. White. On the defendants being called upon for their answers to the charge, Mr. Gore proceeded as follows:—"Please your Vorship, I am a master chimbley-sweep, and one wot moves in a respectable spear of life. The lady came to me and said,—Mr. Gore, missus says you must come to-morrow morning and sweep our flues, and take away the dust, for, says she, you are the most cleanest and tidiest man for a chimbley-sweep as is, and not at all like the counteracter's men, who always made the most shamefullest mess in coming through the kitchen, and never cleaned away the dirt arter 'em, Vell, your Vorship, 'cordingly I vent with my two men, as your Vorship would a done had you been a master-chimbley-sweepar, and ve did all the lady required on us barrin the dust, vich ve never did not touch, no never, for as how I knew it vas not our business to do so. When ve comed out of the house, this here man calls out, 'Hallo, you've got dust there.'—'Vell,' says I.'—'Vell,' says he, 'I'm the counteractor, and have nabbed you.'—'Vot for,' says I.'—'Vy,' says he, 'for taking my dust.'—'It's a lie,' says I, 'there is nothing in these here sacks but sut.' 'Let's look,' says he. 'I'll see you hanged first,' says I; and with that he valks us off to the vatchus, vhere I, your Vorship, who has been a respectable master chimbley sweeper for these ten years, vas locked up for doing nothing at all whatsomdever. That's the whole truth your Vorship, and if your Vorship doubts as how it arn't, vy I'll take my davy on it on that there book."—Mr. White inquired whether any person had examined the contents of the sacks, upon which one of the contractor's men, named Halloway, said, "Please your Worship, I have, and I could not 'preserve' any soot at all. It was all dust and ashes."—Master Gore: Now your Vorship, I should like to know as how wot this man knows. He an't never swept a flue, and is werry ignorant indeed of the business, and can't tell the difference between *sut* and dust. If a man's a man he backs like a man, but if a man comes here to swear avay the life of another man, vy then, your Vorship, I says as how that man's no man whatsomdever.—(Much laughter, in which even the Magistrate joined.)—Notwithstanding the eloquence of Mister Gore, Mr. White observed the case was proved against the defendants, and they must pay a fine of 10s. each for the offence. "Vell, may I be *spifflicated*," exclaimed the master chimney sweep, "if this arn't werry hard fines; cant your Vorship make it summut less, for thirty bob is more nor ve can muster, and that too for doing nothing? Ve are as innocent as new born 'babes never vas!"—Mr. White was inexorable, and the defendants were locked up. Mister Gore, however, paid his fine in a few minutes, and was liberated, leaving his men to get out in the best manner they could.—(News.)

The rooms at Claremont, belonging to the Princess Charlotte, which had been closed from the day of her death, have been lately reopened and put in order, for the reception of the Duchess of Kent and Princess Victoria.—(Post.)

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